BACK FROM THE UNKNOWN AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 124 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Portsaid, and Marseilles. Steamers will also be despatched to Australia and to the Straits, China and Japan.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and they will have ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon Rs.	2nd Saloon. Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
To Sydney	690	480
To New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington)	870	660
9 Months' Return Tickets.		
To Melbourne	900	675
To Sydney	945	720
To New Zealand	1,080	855

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
18, Rampart Row.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 278, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lak's.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAME'S

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Re. 1-4-0
" 40 " " 2-8-0
V. P. Charges annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., Market, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS AND SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.

MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3;

BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL." Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Re. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

PARISIAN DAIRY Co., Tamarind Lane Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due. Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan.

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.
General Agents,
42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL.

(For Europeans only.)

Nearest to station and camp. Best European comforts. Presently occupied by military officers and family. Charge moderate.

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL NASIK ROAD DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

PICTURES & PHOTOS

Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates.

KING & CO.,
Next to Evans Fraser's,
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY THE 27TH MAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), AT No. 6 CLUB ROAD BYCULLA.

Auction Sale of specially selected and made to order household furniture by Messrs. Devji Kanji and other well-known makers such as rich mirrored cabinets, dinner waggons, dining chairs by Roberts, rich drawing room suites of sofas and chairs rich teapoys, lady's roll top table, Robert pathern revolving and tilting chairs, rich corner cabinets, centre tables, card table, double door almirahs, easy chairs, screens, reclaiming sofas, rich engravings, Austrian safe meat safes, vases, rich glass and porecelainware, etc.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 6 Club Road Byculla specially selected and made-to-order household furniture by Messrs. Devji Kanji and other well-known makers such as rich mirrored cabinets, dinner waggons, dining table, dining chairs by Roberts, rich drawing room complete suites of sofas and chairs, rich tile topped teapoys, ladys' roll top table, Robert pattern revolving and tilting chairs, rich corner cabinets centre tables, card tables, double door almirahs easy chairs, fancy screens, reclining sofas, rich engraving pictures, Austrian safe meat safes, rich vases, rich glass plated and porecelainware, etc., etc.

The property of the late European Tenant and others.

Catalogues are being published and the property is on views.

Auction Sale of a landed property at Chikalwadi near Grant Road Station.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of May, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will under instructions from the mortgagees concerned and on account and at the risk of mortgagors concerned and by virtue of the power of sale reserved unto the mortgagees, under an indenture of mortgage dated the 9th day of June, 1890, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property at their offices.

All that piece or parcel of pension tax land or ground with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the South side of the Chikalwadi Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 500 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2324, New No. 13527, Old Survey No. 152 New Survey No. 8-7045 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 3698 (B) Street No. 1 E and bounded on or towards the East partly by the land of the Zorostrian Building Society and partly by the house of the Bori, on or towards the West by the land of the mortgagee, on or towards the North by the Chikalwadi Street aforesaid and on or towards the South by the property of the Zorostrian Building Society.

Further particulars can be had of the undersigned.

Auction Sale of a quantity of bettlenuts cocoanuts, almost and other Indian spices.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Plot situate at the Junction of the Sandhurst Road and the Dongri Street on account of the insurance offices concerned.

A quantity of bettlenuts, cocoanuts almonds and other Indian Spices such as jira, shajira, bhasa, etc., etc., being the salvage from the fire that occurred at Chinch Bunder recently.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of the sale, the balance to be paid and delivery to be taken before the next evening.

P.S.—The purchasers of the above lots shall have to give the undertaking that the stuff objected to by the Municipalities shall be either used for extracting oil or for purposes other than Human Consumption.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th May 1917.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 Bay pony, quiet in saddle.
1 14-16 h. p. 5 seated Argyle Motor Car recently been overhauled and painted, in good working order.
1 10-h.p. French Motor Car in good working order.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PLOT OF LAND, AT LONAVLI WITHIN EASY REACH FROM RAILWAY STATION.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 27th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, by order of the owner the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring about one acre and 2 gunthas, situated in Government Revenue Survey No. 103 of Lanovli, Taluka Maval, Poona District and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by a Road twenty-five feet wide provided by Mahadeo Chintaman Wadeker and communicating in an easterly direction with the Main Road between the town of Lanovli and Sakorpather, on or towards the West by a vacant land in the ownership of Mr. James Morris, on or towards the South by the vacant land owned by the Trustees of Methodist Episcopal Church, Bombay Conference, on or towards the East by a private road space 25 feet provided by Mahadeo Chintaman Wadeker for the sole use of owners of plots of land in Survey No. 103.

The building has been paid under the old rules in a lump sum. The land is fenced off with barbed wire fixed to posts supported in Masonry. There is a Kutcha well with spring water. Fruit trees have been planted. It is situated between Messrs. Handkins and Gadherns's properties It is an excellent building plot suitable for even small capitalists.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th May, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE OPPOSITE THE ADAMJI PEERBHAI MILLS AND NEAR TARDEO POST OFFICE AT TARDEO WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Hiralal Mody and Ranchoddas Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Joharmal Moolchand, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. Auctioneers will put up for sale by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 28th day of May 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the immoveable property described in the Schedule hereunder written on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Ebji Umarsey and by virtue of the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagees in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 17th day of March 1914 and made between the said Mortgagor Ebjee Umarsey of the one part and the said Mortgagees Messrs. Joharmal Moolchand of the other part.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the West side of Tardeo Road without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,690 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Mithibai Jamsetji Parekh, on or towards the South by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy, on or towards the East by the property of Lildhar Haridas and on or towards the West by the Tardeo Road aforesaid and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 357 New No. 13871, Old Survey Nos. 145 and 146 New Survey Nos. 5/7023 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 21 and 3730 and Street No. 89 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds, etc., intending purchasers are requested to apply to Messrs. Malvi Hiralal Mody and Ranchoddas at their Office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned during business hours.

J. S. MODY & Co,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th May, 1917.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

21, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND AND COCOANUT PLANTS KNOWN AS "KHARICH LAND" "POGEWADY AND RABWADY" AT THE VILLAGE OF VERSOWA NEAR ANDHERI ON B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY LINE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 696 of 1916, Peter Augustine Pereira v. Manual Francis Pereira and others, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree passed in the above suit and dated the 12th day of January, 1917, sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 27th day of May, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned properties on the premises.

LOT NO. 1.

FIRSLTY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the message, tenement or dwelling house, 2 water wells and trees, standing thereon situate lying and being at Versowa and called by the name of Karich Land in the Taluka Salsette of Thana and in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra in the district of Thana containing by admeasurement 4 acres and 24½ goonthas or thereabouts bearing entry No. 33 and Survey No. 14 and Pot No. 2 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the North by the Khar or Land of Bhasker Purshotum, on the South by the Khar or Land of Bhaool Bhut, on the East by the khari shore and partly by Kavate Khadi and on the West by Rabwady.

LOT NO. 2

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, one water well and trees standing thereon situate lying and being at Versowa in the Taluka Salsette, Thana District, and called by the name of Pogewady property in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra in the District Thana, containing by admeasurement 1 acre and 17 goonthas or thereabouts and bearing entry No. 140 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana under Survey No. 75 and Pot No. 1, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the land of Meralli Ratansey, on or towards the East by the land of Kuchoomanji and partly by the land of Babool Mahatre and on or towards the West by a public passage.

LOT NO. 3.

THIRDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with trees and one water well situate at Versowa in the Sub-district of Bandra in Taluka Salsette, Thana District, and called by the name of Rabwady property containing by admeasurement 4 acres and 6½ gunthas or thereabouts and bearing entry No. 35 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana under Survey No. 16 and Plot No. 1 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by our own Khar, on the South by the land of Abu Rehimtulla, on the East by the land of F. E. D'Almeida and on the West by the land of Bhasker Sonar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Mr. C. P. D'Cunha, Attorney for the Receiver, at his office, Sohrab House, Oak Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th May, 1917.

IN 5 MINUTES

BIKSON'S RHEUMATISM BALM

cures all kinds of pain.

TRY IT

Two Sizes: Re. 1 and As. 12.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic. Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Punblic Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local ..... Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-Country ..... Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

MISCELLANEOUS

TRUST ACCOUNTS by Expert Accountant (London). Limited number (Original Rs. 2). Enclose Eight annas Stamps. SETHNA Co., 373, Hornby Road. 8245

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt. Reliable, and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor Cars for sale and for hire. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES & MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chaw.at'y, Bombay. B

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LADY as MILLINER and to manage Ladies Department. Home experience preferred. State salary required.
WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
8203 POONA.

WANTED—A HINDU CLERK. Young Energetic. Expert in English Correspondence with Gujrati Account Books' knowledge. Apply with certificates to Box No. 798, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8231

WANTED—For Service in India and Mesopotamia.
(a) OVERSEERS, on Rs. 100 in India Rs. 225 in Mesopotamia.
(b) SUB-OVERSEERS, on Rs. 60 in India Rs. 120 in Mesopotamia.
Apply stating age and qualification to THE ASSISTANT COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEER.
8148 Karachi.

WANTED

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort. Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No.15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1668

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Undersigned at his Office at Belgaum on 11th June, 1917, at 2 p.m., for supply of Sulphate of Alumina at Sholapur Water Works Pumping Station. Probable requirements 20 Tons in four months ending September 1917, at the rate of net less than 8 tons per month.

2. Blank forms of tenders and specification can be had on payment of Re. 1 to the Accountant of the Office of the Undersigned on any working day except the day of receiving the tenders.

3. A sum of Rs. 50 in currency notes as earnest money should accompany the tender and the accepted tenderer has to furnish a Security deposit of Rs. 500.

4. The acceptance of the tender rests with the Sanitary Engineer to Government, Bombay. The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders without assigning any reason for it.

(Sd.) P. N. NATESHAIYER,
Executive Engineer,
Southern Sanitary District.
Bungalow No. 20,
Fort Belgaum, May 1917. 8248

PUBLIC NOTICES

VISITORS TO MATHERAN.

TICKETS in the Western India Turf Club War Loan Lottery are available at SETH VILLA, MATHERAN, the residence of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart. 8247

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

WANTED—New or old serviceable light railway line materials, tip waggons and rolled steel beams. Those intending to sell should immediately communicate, stating minimum prices conditions and particulars, to
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF WORKS,
Benares Hindu University,
8246 BENARES.

RUSSIAN 1917 5 p. c. LIBERTY LOAN.

(ISSUED AT 85 AND REDEEMABLE AT PAR)

SUBSCRIPTION to the above Loan is now open and will continue until the 26th of June.

The Russian 5 per cent Liberty Loan is issued for an unlimited amount and is not convertible before 1927.

Issue price Rbls. 85 per Rbls. 100 nominal and bears interest at 5 per cent. free of all Russian taxes.

Will be repaid in full at par by the end of 55 years by yearly drawings beginning from December 1922.

Coupons payable half-yeaely in March and September.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank, Bombay, now accepts applications for this Loan, will transmit same to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission and will quote specially favourable rates for Russian Exchange besides giving subscribers every facility in the way of advances against the bonds

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK,
7963 Bombay.

NOTICE.

RE: THE REGISTRATION OF ENEMY PROPERTY RULES.

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of the public that under the REGISTRATION OF ENEMY PROPERTY RULES it is incumbent upon them to register immediately with the Custodian of Enemy Property, Bombay and Central Provinces, at Canada Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, property of any description including money, shares, bonds, etc., held by them for or on account of:—

(1) enemy and hostile subjects and firms whereever residing or carrying on business;
(2) persons or firms of any nationality in enemy countries.

The registration must be effected on prescribed forms which can be obtained from the Custodian on application. If any person holds any enemy property against which he has a claim he is not exempt from registration but must report the facts to the Custodian. *Failure to register is punishable with imprisonment for six months or fine of one thousand rupees or both.*

P. S. MELLOR,
Custodian of Enemy Property,
8210 Bombay and Central Provinces.

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA, 1917.

REWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, believing that the fires at Colaba are due to incendiarism, offer a reward of Rs. 15,000 to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the guilty person or persons concerned.

By order of the Committee,
A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.
Bombay Fire Insurance Association.
7990

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of AMARCHAND GANJI, late of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant, Deceased Bai NANDKOREBAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased AMARCHAND GANJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, without any occupation residing at Holi Chakla, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventeenth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 21st day of May, 1917.
Messrs. MALVI HIRALAL MODY and RANCHHODDAS
8230 Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GANESH KESHAV VAIDYA has contracted to sell to our clients, Rai BALARAI HARI PEDNEKAR and Rai DADUBAI BALKRISHNA PEDNEKAR, the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon the said immoveables and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the undersigned at their offices at 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard for any such claim if any, and that the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kandewadi without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 61, New No. 559, Old Survey No. 491 and New Survey No. 7512, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 806, Street No. 17 and containing by admeasurement 439 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the wall of the property belonging to Coppersmith Pitchayet, on or towards the West by the Kandewadi Street, on or towards the North by the property of Shamrao Narayen Laud and on or towards the South by the property of Laxman Batshaw and which said all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

Dated this 21th day of May, 1917.
TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
8252

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CHUNILAL HEMCHAND of Bombay Hindu has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14, K Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All those several pieces or parcels of land situate in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay at Worlee Road of the tenure bearing Collector's New Survey Nos. and containing by admeasurements the square yards and according to the other particulars mentioned in the subjoined table.

Situation	Area in Sq. Yds.	Collector's New Survey Nos.	Tenure	Mpl. Nos.
Worlee Rd.	1610	2/3059	Forasi	G Ward No. 1529, Street No. 529.
"	1776	3/3098	"	G Ward No. 1634, Street No. 634.
"	482	5/3100	"	G Ward No. 1640, Street No. 639.
"	232	4/3102	"	G Ward No. 1651, Street No. 650.
"	376	5/3102	"	G Ward No. 1652, Street No. 651.
"	473	5&7 3103	"	G Ward No. 1659 and 1661, Street Nos. 658 & 660.
"	458	2/3194	Sanad-dari	G Ward No. 1327, Street No. 325.
"	27	7/3194	"	G Ward No. 1332, Street No. 331.
"	574	4/3189	"	G Ward No. 1250, Street No. 251.
"	759	1/3171	"	G Ward No. 1219, Street No. 220.

Dated the 7th day of May, 1917.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8227.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of JETBAI, widow of KARAMSEY SHRIPAL, late of Bombay, Dassa Oswal Jain Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvi, without the Fort ..... Deceased.

RANBAI, widow of VASANJI BHANJI, daughter of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay, Dassa Oswal Jain Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvi, without the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eighteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 21st day of May, 1917.
Messrs. PURNANAND & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
8251

TRY GENUINE YAKUTI
YAKUTONE
A powerful NERVE TONIC.
Price Rs. 10 for a tin of 50 pills.
YAKUTONE Depot, RAJKOT.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client, Mr. ISMAILJI GULAMALI RANGWALLA, has contracted with Mr. WAMANRAO DADAJI RANE, and Mr. MUKUNDRAO DADAJI RANE, for the purchase of the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim on or to the said property whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, inheritance, charge, possession, maintenance or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes in Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land bearing Collector's New Survey No. 7393 of which Ardeshir Bomonji Cursetji Dubash is the Fazandar and the fixed annual rent whereof is Rs. 10-8-0 with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwady 12th Lane, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 236 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2051(2) and Street No. 19A and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Manekbai Perojsha Dossabhai Contractor, on or towards the South by the Khetwady Back Road, on or towards the East by the Khetwady 12th Lane and on or towards the West by property belonging to Hiralal Karsandas.

Dated this 23rd day of May, 1917.
CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8249

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & Co.
85, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

SALE AT 9 A. M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF WASTE AND BROKEN CASTINGS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 27th May 1917, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), at Clerk Road, Byculla, in Simplex Mills by order of the Agents of the aforesaid Mills, the following different kinds of cotton waste:—

A large quantity of dropping, fly, frame clearer top roller, clean tail cut, ring good waste, ring soft waste, ring dirty hard waste Pier waste, reeling waste, winding waste, unsized ends, chindey, dirty chindey.

One lot castings.

AUCTION SALE OF 47 BALES, SWEEPING WASTE (OILY COTTON).

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 28th May, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Colaba, Victoria Bunder, in the New Prince of Wales Press, by order of the Gokak Water Power and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., the following goods:—

47 bales sweeping waste (oily cotton).

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 25th May, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
THE GAIETY REVUE Co.
Presents
For the first time in Bombay a Potted Revuelet entitled
HIS LORDSHIP
OR THE
DOTTY JUDGE
(in Two Scenes)
A Screamingly funny Revuelet
In fact a continuous Roar from Start to Finish
SEE OUR SUBSTITUTE OF A JUDGE HIM GETTING CHUMMY WITH THE PRISONERS HIS WONDERFUL JUDICIAL FINDINGS,
AND THE WOUNDERFUL WAY HE MAKES OUT HIS VERDICT
WATCH THE MOTLEY CROWD
OF THE GOWNED GENTLEMEN AT THE BAR
AND ALL THE BEST OF
PARAPHERNALIA-OF-A-COURT
Replete with Clever Dialogues
TUNEFUL MUSIC
PRETTY SONGS AND CHORUSES
AND
SMART DANCING
Including a Stream of funny Salutations which will keep you in a roar of laughter.
A JUDICIAL FEAST ON THE STAGE
including the Great
SCARE CROW DANCE
AND THE
FASCINATING DANCE
The Revuelet will be preceded
BY
MONSTER VARIETIES
including the popular
WALTZ ROMANCE
AND A
LONDON CINEMA PRODUCTION
FATHER

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA

TO-DAY LAST NIGHT ONLY.
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 P. M.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
A CHARLIE CHAPLIN SHOW
One and a half hours of Charlie Chaplin, roar from start to finish.
CHARLIE THE PERFECT LADY
in 2 parts
CHAMPION CHARLIE
in 2 parts
THE NEW JANITOR
One part Charlie Chaplin
THE LAUGHING GAS
Another of Charlie Chaplin's.

EMPIRE CINEMA

To-day 6-30, 8-30, and 10 p.m.
MARRIAGE STRIPPED OF ROMANCE IS REALLY ONLY A CIVIL CONTRACT.
Unlike other civil contracts it does not end when one party violates it or when it is brought about by fraud. Redress can be secured only by a Court action.
The non-legal view of Marriage is vividly presented in
"THE TANGLED WEB"
One of the tremendously startling
"WHO'S GUILTY"
SERIES OF FILM PROBLEM PLAYS,
THE POSTILLION.
Taken from an old Russian legend by Ukraine.
"Good Luck" a comedy in 2 parts by M. Prince.

THE SUPERB ACTRESS
FLORENCE REED
in a wonderful drama of mystery, love, selfishness and repentance.
"BACK FROM THE UNKNOWN."
One of the most powerful films since
"NEW YORK."
SEE IT TO-NIGHT
at 5-30, 7, 8-45 or 10-15.
at the luxurious
WEST END CINEMA
ALSO
CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S
Greatest Farce
"THE NEW JANITOR,"
a splendid Topical and a War Cartoon.
WEST END CINEMA.

Prof. CHOLKAR'S CIRCUS

To-night and every night
9-30 p.m.
PLACE—CHARNI ROAD, NEAR WEST END CINEMA.
MOST ATTRACTIVE AND GIGANTIG EXHIBITION
of strength by
Prof. CHOLKAR.
Amongst his various other feats motor obstructing and 3 to 4 thousand lbs. weight sustaning feats are nothing but marvels.
Matinee Show every Saturday and Sunday
at 4-30 p.m.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

TALKS OF

MACISTE ALPINO
MACISTE ALPINO
MACISTE ALPINO

BECAUSE
IT'S A VERITABLE SENSATION OF THE FILM WORLD
IF YOU HAVEN'T SEEN THIS PRODUCTION
YOU MUST HURRY UP
TO THE

ELDORADO!!

LAMINGTON ROAD. SUPER CINEMA 'Phone No. 1304.
NIGHTLY : 6-45, 8-45 & 10-15 P.M.
BOOK YOUR SEATS BEFORE THE SHOW STARTS.

I BET A MILLION

that a man sound in body and mind, will not consent to stay a whole year confined in a dungeon completely isolated from the world not hearing nor seeing any human being without going mad or, worse still, without committing suicide—Halston.

What do you think?

SEE TO-NIGHT

"THE MULTI-MILLIONAIRE"

BEFORE **YOU** DARE TO BET.

The other items on the bill are a beautiful scenic film, a coloured drama "Delilah" and the usual Gaumont Graphic.

You shall be fully Entertained
AT THE

—OLYMPIA—

SANDHURST ROAD,
(WEST)
Half Prices as usual.

NONE BUT THE BRAVE

An English Heroine and her persecutors.

JUSTICE IN NATURE.

LAST NIGHT ONLY.

Next Week SERIAL ***Next Week***

BROKEN COIN

Featuring the three most popular Stars of the film world Eddie Polo, Count Fredrick and Kitty Grey.

Commencing Saturday, 26th May 1917.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD, (Khetwadi Junction).

LAST WEEK! **LAST WEEK!!**
TO-NIGHT! **At 9-30 P.M.!!** **TO-NIGHT!!!**

Prof. PARSHARAMRAO'S
NEW GRAND CIRCUS

Our MENAGERIE consists of beautifully trained LIONS and TIGERS which alone are well worth a visit.

LOCATION :—Circus Tent at Mustan Tank, Bellasis Road.

NEW AND SPECIAL ATTRACTION.

YOUNG BUFFALO BILL, AMERICA'S GREATEST ARTIST
introducing
his novelty Shooting Exhibitions, Death-defying Human Targets, Trick and fancy Lasso Manipulation, stock-whips and sword manipulation, Fantastic Japanese Juggling, 40 latest American clown entries.

Special tram cars will run every night after the show is over from the Bellasis Road Siding.

Prof. PARSHARAMRAO, *Proprietor.*
R. V. PATWARDHAN, *Manager.*

SAVE TIME & AVOID WORRY!!

BY USING

The ***KHAN*** Hollow-ground Razors

Absolutely the Best and Cheapest.
Write to-day for Illustrated Catalogues.

KHAN & CO.—MANUFACTURERS;
209, Cornwallis Street, CALCUTTA.

AMUSEMENTS.

Leon Barry
In "The Shielding Shadow" Pathe

IMPERIAL

(The House with an unrivalled reputation of showing only the best and finest pictures)
PRESENTS
PATHE'S GREAT WONDER SERIAL

THRILLING GRIPPING AND MOST EXTRAORDINARILY WONDERFUL

The SHIELDING SHADOW

BASED ON A SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH OF THE HIGHEST ORDER.

THE ONE PICTURE THAT WILL HOLD YOUR INTEREST.
THROUGHOUT THE 15 EPISODES.

TIME 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily. **POPULAR PRICES**
LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.

LAST NIGHT OF PRESENT BILL.

"IN THE HEART OF NEW YORK."

A vigorous picture of doings in the slum quarters of New York where a Society girl intent on helping the poor meets in quaint circumstances the man whom she afterwards marries.

"FOR LOVE AND GOLD"

Gold Mining in Mexico forms the scene of this exciting tale of love and adventure.

"NEVER LIE TO YOUR WIFE."

How two wives found out the deceptions of their giddy husbands.

The latest.

PATHE GAZETTE

THE EUROPEAN ORCHESTRA SUPPLIES LIVELY MUSIC.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-MORROW.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.

SEE IT

the famous Universal's unparalleled 20 Chapter serial glorious, serial unique

LIBERTY LIBERTY

Episodes 3, 4, 5.

Different from any serial you have ever seen or heard. All other serials you've ever seen will pale into insignificance when compared with this magnificent and intensely dramatic thrilling spectacle.

WIN RS. 10,00,000

every day in the 7 o'clock show, one war loan lottery ticket presented to our patrons in any class as a gift.

Thrice Nightly:—7, 8-45, 10-30.

USUAL HALF RATES.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

A vanila flavouring cheaper than vanila but far superior to it.

1½ oz. bottle, As. 10.
5 „ „ Re. 1-8.

OF ALL DEALERS

Sole Agents :

KOTHARI SUTARIA & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY

Give your business to
THE ENTENTE AGENCY
(INDIA) Ltd.
which does business.

The Company will charge you less than any firm doing similar agency and you will get Results.

Address—Rampart Row.
Telegrams "INITIATIVE" Bombay.

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT

Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to loose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hai and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.

KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)

A delightful dressing for the hair, thoroughly antiseptic, germ killing and scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.
Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.

V. P. Annas 7 extra.

Sole Agents :—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co
No. 155, (Dept. C. 1.) Jooma Musjid,
MARKET BOMBAY.

Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at Indian Industrial Exhibitions.

For Malarial Fevers Influenza and mild forms of Plague use

BATLIWALLA'S Ague Mixture (Big) or Ague Pills, Price Re, 1.

Batliwalla's Balamrut, the Tonic for Children and Weak Persons. Price, Re. 1.

Other famous preparations are:—BATLIWALLA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets, Grs. 1 and II each, in Bottles of 100 each. AGUE MIXTURE. (Small) 8 As. CHOLEROL for Cholera and Diarrhoea and Vomiting. Re. 1. TOOTH POWDER 4 As. TONIC PILLS (Embiral Brand) for Pale People and Nervous Breakdown. Rs. 1-8. RINGWORM OINTMENT for Ringworm, Dhobies' Itch etc.,

Price As. 4.

Sold EVERYWHERE in INDIA and also by

Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons & Co.
LIMITED.

Worli Laboratory, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—BATLIWALA, WORLI BOMBAY.

R. S. UNANI'S SPECIFIC.

This medicine is an invaluable specific. It allays burning in the urethra and cures long-standing cases of a well-known disease of that organ in three days. I invite the attention of those who require this sort of Medicine, to give me a trial and judge for themselves of the value of this Medicine. (Price—1 Rupee).

DR. REHMTOOLLA SULEMANJEE.
Corner of Grant Road, Play House,
Bombay.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, May 24.)

Mr. R. T. F. Kirk, I.C.S., to act temporarily as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge of Hyderabad during the absence of Mr. J. T. Scotson, I.C.S., on leave.

With effect from the dates on which the respective Courts re-open after the Summer Vacation:—

Mr. Bhagubhai Motiram Butti, Subordinate Judge at Devrukh, to be Subordinate Judge at Dohad and Kaira.

Mr. Madhav Hari Limaye, Subordinate Judge at Tasgaon and Vita, to be Subordinate Judge at Devrukh.

Mr. Pralhad Chandrashekhar Divanji, Acting Subordinate Judge at Mahad, to act as Subordinate Judge at Tasgaon and Vita, at Tasgaon and Vita.

Mr. Narayan Govind Chapekar, Acting Joint First Class Subordinate Judge at Dhulia, to be Subordinate Judge at Mahad.

Mr. O. C. G. Hayter to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind vice Mr. J. W. Fellowes on leave, until the return of Mr. W. H. Luck to duty; and thereafter to be District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, vice Mr. S. F. Ellis proceeding on leave.

Mr. G. A. Shillidy to be District Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways, vice Mr. O. C. G. Hayter transferred.

Mr. J. C. Curry on relief to act as District Superintendent of Police, Larkana, vice Mr. G. A. Shillidy transferred.

Mr. H. E. Lang to act as District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, vice Mr. A. C. J. Bailey on leave.

Mr. I. C. Fleming to hold charge, in addition to his own duties, of the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona, during the absence of Mr. N. P. A. Smith on leave.

Mr. Hormazdiar Phiroz Dastur, Barrister-at-Law, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, is authorised to exercise the powers which may be conferred under section 292 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, upon Presidency Magistrates other than the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Shridhar Balkrishna Vaidya, Barrister-at-Law, District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Ratnagiri, to be a Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. V. K. Rajguru, Acting Mamlatdar of the Maval Taluka and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Poona, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class.

Mr. H. B. Kidd, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, passed an examination in Gujarati, according to the Higher Standard on the 3rd April, 1917.

Mr. Zia-ud-din Ahmad, LL.B., to act temporarily as District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, vice Mr. C. H. Longley retired.

The services of Major W. C. Anderson, Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. H. Lyon, and Major C. J. Cumberlege, Cantonment Magistrates of Ahmednagar, Belgaum and Karachi and Manora, respectively, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Army Department with effect from the dates of their respective reliefs.

Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., Assistant Judge at Ratnagiri, is invested with the appellate jurisdiction described in section 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869.

Mr. Phirozshah Kavasji Karanjavala to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases in the Parsi District Matrimonial Court at Surat vice Mr. Nariman Ratanji Kothawala, whose resignation has been accepted.

Mr. E. G. Taylor, I.C.S., passed on 3rd April, 1917, an examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard.

Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for two months.

Mr. H. M. Chibber, Assistant Professor of Botany, Agricultural College, Poona, to act as Second Economic Botanist, Bombay Presidency.

Mr. G. B. Patwardhan, Assistant Economic Botanist, to act as Assistant Professor of Botany, Agricultural College, Poona, vice Mr. H. M. Chibber.

Commander C. B. Henley, R. I. M., Port Officer, Aden, is granted war leave on urgent private affairs for forty-five days with effect from the 1st June, 1917.

Lieutenant-Commander C. A. Scott, D.S.O., R. I. M., to act as Port Officer, Aden, vice Commander Henley.

License to grant certificates of marriage between Indian Christians is granted to the Reverend Ramchandra P. Deshpande of the Indian Presbyterian Church.

License to solemnize Indian Christian marriages is granted to the Rev. John Read of the Wesleyan Methodist Mission.

The privilege leave of absence for two months granted to Assistant Surgeon R. S. Poredi, L.M. & S., is extended by one month.

Mr. A. E. Mirams, Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay, is granted from the 21st May, 1917, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, three months' privilege leave of absence in combination with leave on medical certificate for three months.

Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, to be in charge of the office of the Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. A. E. Mirams on leave.

The privilege leave of absence for two months granted to Assistant Surgeon V. D. Merchant, L.M. & S., is extended by one month.

Captain C. K. Greenway, 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry, has been appointed to be temporary Military Secretary, in addition to his own duties as Commandant, his Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, vice Major J. G. Greig, C.I.E., vacated.

Indian Defence Force.—Captain William Hardcastle Neilson of the Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles has been transferred to the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps with effect from the 1st April, 1917.

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.—James Mathew Bourne to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 2nd February, 1917.

James Williamson Simpson to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 3rd February, 1917.

John Haughton Peebles to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 6th February, 1917.

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration is conferred upon Captain (Honorary Major) William Herbert Schroder Scott, 1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. Ambalal Bapalal Pandya, LL.B., is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr. P. H. Raval to be President of the Municipality of Dakor in the Kaira District vice Mr. L. V. M. Robertson, I.C.S., resigned.

Mr. M. B. Lalaji to be President of the Municipality of Sanand in the Ahmedabad District vice Mr. G. Davis, I.C.S., resigned.

Mr. N. B. Joshi to be President of the Municipality of Alandi in the Poona District vice Mr. V. S. Kelkar, resigned.

Mr. Murgeppa Dadoba Mahajan to be President of the Municipality of Ashta vice Mr. A. H. Dracup, resigned.

Mr. Pranjivandas Narotamdas Zoomkhavala to be President of the Municipality of Jambusar in the Broach District.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 24.

A depression is forming in the centre of the Bay. Disturbance on the north-west Frontier is more marked. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, local in Upper Burma, Bengal, North West Frontier Province, Berar, and north-east Hyderabad. A few falls also occurred in Assam, west United Provinces, Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Table Island one and half; Port Blair and Kyaukoyu one; Bassein two; Myitkyina three quarters; Yamethin one and half; Barisal one; and Jalpaiguri one and half.

Forecast:—Increase of rain on Arakan coast and in the Punjab with surrounding districts.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 24th May 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-eastern districts and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has risen and is now in excess at night in the north Punjab but is still generally in defect during the day.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature has again risen but is still generally in slight defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has risen but is still in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature remains in defect except at Dwarka, Veraval and Surat; night temperature is also below normal in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Akola reports 0.59 in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature continues in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur reports 0.22 in. of rain and Nizamabad 0.15 in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the north Bombay Deccan and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in slight defect in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been local in Berar, north Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan. Some showers have occurred also in south-east Madras. Temperature is rising everywhere.

A few dust or thunderstorms may occur in the north Punjab and the southern half of the Deccan and possibly in Gujarat. Isolated showers are possible in south-east Madras.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	May	h. m.	ft. in.	May	h. m.	ft. in.
Thur	24	m 0 53	25 10	24	m 6 43	16 9
		1 46a	28 1		7 55a	19 5
Fri.	25	m 1 21	25 4	25	m 7 17	16 9
		2 21a	27 6		8 34a	19 8
Sat.	26	m 2 9	24 10	26	m 7 52	17 8
		2 55a	26 10		9 16a	19 11
Sun.	27	m 2 51	24 3	17	m 8 50	18 7
		3 51a	26 9		10 7a	20 1
Mon.	28	m 3 41	23 10	28	m 9 15	19 5
		4 10a	25 9		11 7a	20 0
Tues.	29	m 4 40	23 7	29	m 10 11	20 2
		4 54a	25 4			
Wed	30	m 5 48	23 8	30	m 0 6	19 8
		5 44a	25 2		m 11 31	20 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May	Sunrise:	Sunset:
„ 24 (Thursday)	„ 6h. 2m.	„ 7h. 9m.
„ 25 (Friday)	„ 6h. 2m.	„ 7h. 9m.
„ 26 (Saturday)	„ 6h. 1m.	„ 7h. 9m.
„ 27 (Sunday)	„ 6h. 1m.	„ 7h. 10m.
„ 28 (Monday)	„ 6h. 1m.	„ 7h. 10m.
„ 29 (Tuesday)	„ 6h. 1m.	„ 7h. 11m.
„ 30 (Wednesday)	„ 6h. 1m.	„ 7h. 11m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon, 1917 May 21st, 6th 16-8m. a.m.; First Quarter, 29th 5h. 3-5m a.m.; Full Moon, June 5th, 6h. 36-7 p.m.; Last Quarter 12th, 0h. 8-5m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg.F. and to the level of the tide at 9-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 24th May 1917 was 30.069 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 9-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

HEPTOOLA . . SALEBHOY . . & COMPANY .

Repairers of all classes of Electric Fans and other apparatus.

Electrical and General Contractors for Electric Light and Power Installation.

Large Stock comprising:—

Cables "OMEGA" AND "ALPHA" Brand.
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BOMBAY.

WHAT MAKES THE OLD LOOK YOUNG

BLACK HAIR DYE.

Which turns grey hair within 2 minutes of application into Black Soft and Glossy. 1application monthly is suffieient to keep the natural colour. No fading by bath or hair oils. No dye is like it and none will give you such satisfaction.

Re. 1 for 1 Box, Rs. 2 As. 8 for 3 Boxes, Postage Extra.

B. R. A. Commissioner from Chitaldrug and R. U. Secretary of H. H. Nizam's Government writes from Hyderabad: "We have used several Hair-dyes both Indian and English but have found your's the best of all. The process is easy. simple and at the same time effective. 18-12-14."

MEDICATED ALMOND-CONFECTION.

Means Badam Pak it contains Almonds. Pistaches, Safron, Sarsaparilla and various valuable drugs, so it radically cures Indigestion, Cough, Constipation, Debility, all urinary and skin diseases, Brain Fag, etc. As. 12 for Bombay one seer of (11 ounces) and Rs. 2-8-0 for 4 seers' tin. Postage extra.

Dr. Ram Sarma writes from Bajpe, Mangalore: Your Badam Pak is highly appreciated, so kiudly send 9 tins again. 10-2-14

Dr. BHAISHANKER J. VAIDA,
Care of Bombay Ayurvedic Pharmacy,
Dhabe Mata's Pole Ahmedabad City

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I.C.P.W.
SAFE AND EFFECTIVE CURE FOR ASTHMATIC FITS; EACH DOSE ACTS WITH ELECTRIC RAPIDITY PER PHIAL RE. ONE
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They impart wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying blood.

These pills have been found to be the safest cure for nervous debility, weak memory, brain fag and all the exhaustive diseases due to excesses.

These are invaluable in weak digestion. In short they supply everything what a man should have.

Pills No. 1 Quantity 200 value Rs. 500 (five hundred.)

Pills No. 2 Quantity 200 value Rs. 800.

Pills for a weeks' trial Rs. 15.

SPECIALIST FOR PILES AND FISTULA

Piles and Fistula cured without operation by internal treatment and without least trouble to patients. No restriction as regards diet. Testimonials from Native Chiefs, Europeans, Merchants, &c., Please enclose 1 anna stamp for reply. Eight days' medicine cost Rs. 10 as trial.

Dr. DUBAL.

Near Girgaum Tram Terminus, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 23rd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	To-day's opening price.	
May	13.14	
May-June	13.06	+10
June-July	12.98	
July-Aug	12.80	
Aug.-Sept.	12.78	+11
Sept.-Oct.	12.61	
Oct.-Nov.	12.43	
Nov.-Dec.	12.36	+ 6
Dec.-Jan.	12.33	
Jan.-Feb.	12.29	
Feb.-Mar.	12.23	
Mar.-Apl.	12.16	+ 5
Apl.-May	12.10	
May-June	12.04	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 22nd.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
,, ,, to Continent..	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10½
Demand Bills ..	4.76.50
Silver Commercial Bars	74 5/8

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 22nd.

Bar Silver Spot	37 7/8
Closing Tone of silver:—Very quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 3/4
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 3/4
,, Fine Trade Bill, 3 months	5 1/8
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	3 3/4
,, 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½% — 55 — ⅛	
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal — 45	
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan — 67½ — ⅛	
Government Securities 3% .. — 57½	
Ex. On London at Paris France .27.15 Unchanged.	

London, May 23rd.

Bar Silver Spot	37 7/8

WAR LOANS.

London, May 22nd.

3½% 1925—1928 — — — £87	Unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945 — — — £91½	
5% Now .. — — — £94 3/8	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 22nd.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	86/9
Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	86/3
Wheat Choice White Bombay Afloat	87/6
Wheat White Delhi Afloat	86/9
Red Delhi Afloat	88/3
Wheat Bombay Club No. 1 Afloat	86/9

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat	80

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Afloat	83

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat	70

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 418 lbs. ex-Ship per ton April-May Sellers	600
Rapeseed, brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton May offered	570
Toria Rapeseed per ton April-May Sellers	600

LINSEED.

Linseed, Bombay per 419 lbs. ex-Ship per ton May-June Sellers	600
Linseed Calcutta May Sellers	600

COTTONSEED.

Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) April-May	380

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£138
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£130
Hard Spelter Nominal	£42½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta. July-Sept.	20
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay July-Sept.	20/3
do. do. Karachi July-Sept.	20/4
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept.	22/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay July-Sept.	22/9
do. do. Karachi July-Sept.	22/10
Tone:—Quiet.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Quer May-June Buyers	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June	3/1

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

BOMBAY, May 24.

The market opened steady for May at Rs. 327 for Fine Broach and Rs. 315 to for Fine Bengal, but July was easier at Rs. 432/33 for Fine Broach and Rs. 321/22 for Fine Bengal. Later on prices declined Rs. 1 for May and Rs. 2 for July. The May position has kept steady during the day, the settlement being to-morrow, but for July there have been more sellers than buyers and prices close easier. Southern descriptions are also easier. Only a small business has been done.

New Crop is quiet with little doing and closing rates are as under

For ready cotton the enquiry has been very moderate. There is however little change in prices.

QUOTATIONS 5-30 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine Broach	May		426
Fine Broach	July		429/30
Fine Khamgaum-Akola	May		376
Fine M. G. Bengal	May		315
Fine M. G. Bengal	July		319/20
Good M. G. Westerns	May-June		403
Good H. G. Westerns	May-June		390
Good Sawgd. Dharwar	May-June		412
Good M. G. Coompta	May-June		415

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April 1918	395/6
Fully Good Bengal	January 1918	295/6

Prices for New Crop are net the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P.M.

M. G. Fine Bengal	July	318
M. B. Broach	July	327

NEW CROP.

F. G. M. G. Bengal	January	294
Good Broach	April	393½

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 24th MAY 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
H. G. Rajputana	..	295	285	..	Ready.
M. G. Bengals	327	317	307	..	,,
M. G. Scinde Punjab	330	320	310	..	,,
M. G. Hingunghat Wardha	..	400	388	..	,,
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee	..	400	388	..	,,
M. G. Yeotmal	..	387	372	..	,,
M. G. Dhamangum Poolgaum	..	383	368	..	,,
M. G. Akola, Khamgaym, Fair Staple	..	382	357	..	,,
M. G. Amraoti	..	380	355	..	,,
M. G. Broach	..	427	423	419	,,
M. G. Muttia	..	355	337	..	,,
M. G. Kadi Viramgam	..	427	422	..	,,

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE, CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 24th May, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (H.G.)	..	296	286	..	Ready
,, (M.G.)	..	..	299	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Bengals (M.G.)	319	312	302	..	Ready
	..	317	..	..	25th May 17
	..	..	..	..	1/25th July 17
Sconde-Punjab (M.G.)	322	315	305	..	Ready & 25th May 17
	..	320	..	..	1/25th July 17
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	365	335	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Jaina (M.G.) (G.S.)	..	..	348	..	Ready
Barsee (M.G.) (G.S.)	..	..	384	..	Ready
Kadi Viramgam	..	418	406	..	Ready & 25th May 17
Good Staple (H.G.)	..	..	..	..	1/25 July 17
	..	408	396	..	Ready &
Akola Khamg Karanja (M.G.)	..	3.4	346	..	25th May 17
	..	..	..	..	..
	..	382	..	..	..
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	372	345	..	Ready & 25th May 17
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	377	355	..	Ready & 25th May 17
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	380	360	..	Ready & 25th May 17
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	..	392	372	..	Ready & 25th May 17
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	395	375	..	Ready & 25th May 17
	..	424	420	416	Ready & 25th May 17
Broach (M.G.)	..	429	..	..	1/25th July 17
	..	..	..	399	1/25th April 18
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	425	Ready
	..	..	..	421	June/July 17
Mathia (M.G.)	..	346	330	..	Ready
	..	352	..	..	1/25th July 17
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	412	Ready
Saw'd, Dharwar	..	..	..	420	Ready
	..	..	..	417	June/July 17
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	415	Ready
	..	..	..	409	June/July 17
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	410	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Coompta (M.G.)	..	..	..	425	Ready
	..	..	..	419	June/July 17

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, produce etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 23rd instant:—

Cotton	6,159 bales.
Wheat	79,179 cwts.
Linseed	5,353 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed etc.	1,100 ,,
Ginjellyseed	1 ,,
Poppyseed	91 ,,
Groundnuts	766 ,,
Castorseed	4,319 ,,
Rice	9,624 ,,
Myroballams	500 ,,
Cottonseed	224 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1,121 ,,
Joowar	669 ,,
Maize	Nil
Barley	1,267 ,,

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

	Bars	Ounces
By rail from Bombay on 21st May:—		
G. I. P. Rly.	27	30,857
B. B. & C. I. Railway	18	20,705

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, May 24th—4 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms.	Rail. Delivery.
Ready.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi (70-30	43 0 0	6 4 3
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30	42 0 0	6 2 6
,, Karachi Bangla	43 0 0	6 4 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 3 0	6 14 0
,, ,, Cawnpore	8 9 0	8 15 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	7 0 0	7 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 4 0	8 10 0
,, Tina	7 8 0	7 14 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	40 0 0	8 0 0
,, Gajar 75 25	39 0 0	7 12 0
,, Gajar 50 50	37 0 0	7 8 0
,, Black	34 0 0	7 0 0
Poppyseed, White	6 13 0	7 6 0
Groundnuts	38 0 0	8 0 0
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 4 0
Jawa	30 0 0	4 5 0
Arandi	38 0 0	7 14 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 6 6	
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	6 11 6	
Linseed May	6 13 3	
,, Sept.	6 3 9	

BULLION.

The silver market opened quiet but due to large speculative buying of about 1,200 bars for June and July settlement the market firmed up and closed steady to firm but uncertain.

English Bar Gold 27.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15/9.
Silver Ready ex-duty 89/1.
Silver 1st Settlement ex-duty 89/1.
Silver 2nd Settlement ex-duty 88-14.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer ½ 7/32.
Bank demand drafts ½ 9/32.
3 months sight Credits ½ 19/32.
Bank demand on France Frcs. 184½.
3 months sight France Frcs. 191½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs 178½.
30 days sight Hongkong Rs 172½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs 267.
30 days sight Shanghai Rs 258½.
60 days sight Japan Rs 148½.
Bank D. D. on New York Rs 310½
T .T. on Japan Rs 151½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent Government paper is quoted at 67.
4 per cent Conversion Loan at 80.

SHARES.

The share market was closed on account of Empire Day.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 24.

The market for jute shares was more active to-day. A good number of coal transactions took place, prices being firmer. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Baraboni 15-4; Bengal 800; Bhalgora 38, 38-4, 38-8; Bengal Giridih 21-8, 21-12; Gopalichuck 10-4; Huntodih 18-4; Imperial 13, 13-4; Jainty Central 16-4, 16-8, 16-12; Kuardi 16-8, 16-12; Nazira 17; Phularitand 6-12; Raneegunge 38, 38-4; Satpukuria 10-4, 10-8; South Govindpur 8-4, 8-8; Thandabari 22-8, 22.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 281; Barnagore (ord) 80; Clive (ord) 120, 120-8, 120; Dalhousie (ord) 275, 276; Fort Gloster (ord) 390; Fort William (ord) 127; Hooghly (ord) 49-8; Kamarhatty (ord) 286, 287; National (ord) 240; Northbrook (ord) 26-8; Reliance (ord) 202; Standard (ord) 305; Waverley 9-4.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Timber Trading (ord) 214; Calcutta Tramways 93; Cawnpore Cotton (ord) 57, 57-8; Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. (pref) 90.

Bovernment paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66-12 to 67 and small lots were done at Rs. 67-4 to 67-8.

AGRICULTURAL OUTHOOK.

There was slight rain during the week ending the 22nd instant throughout the Presidency except in Larkana, Ratnagiri, Kanara, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Belgaum districts and Kolhapur and Savantvadi States. Standing crops were thriving. Harvesting of rabi crops is nearing completion. Picking of cotton is in progress in West Khandesh, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kolhapur. Preparation of lands for khariff sowing continues. The supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. The supply of water for drinking is sufficient. The supply of water for irrigation is adequate except in parts of Thar Parkar and Kaira. Prices of food-grains have risen in the Deccan and were generally steady elsewhere.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 19th instant, occurred as follows:—Bombay City 73, Ahmedabad City 1, Kaira District 3, Surat Port 7, other places in Surat District 7, West Khandesh District 6, East Khandesh District 4, Thana District 29, Satara District 61, Nasik District 17, Ahmednagar District 8, Poona District 28, Sholapur District 35, Thal Port 1, other places in Kolaba District 10, Ratnagiri Port 2, other places in Ratnagiri District 7, Belgaum District 36, Dharwar District 30, Bijapur District 1, Karachi Port 86, other places in Karachi District 6, Hyderabad Town 14 (for 2 weeks), other places in Hyderabad District 35 (for two weeks), Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 70, Mangrol Port 12, other places in Kathiawar Agency 3, Akalkote State 5, Mundra Port 5, Tuna Port 3, Bijapur Agency 10, Satara Agency 7 and Broach Port 1. Total 623.

AT MIDNIGHT UPON YOUR 18th BIRTHDAY YOU WILL PASS INTO THE NEXT WORLD.

THE "BLACK ORDER" PROVIDES MYRA WITH THE MEANS.

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"BLACK ORDER"

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"EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

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etc., etc.

A feast of thrills awaits you from to-morrow

(The 26th May 1917)

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Book any seat you like and you book at the same time a chance to win one of these.

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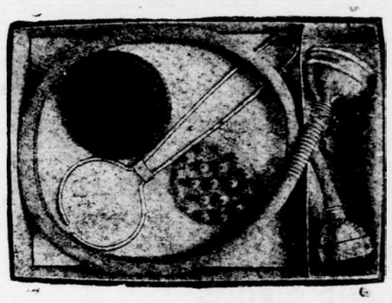
is at once a Boon and Luxury.



The Ideal thing for Cold Bath as well as Hot. It enables even a weak or sick person to enjoy a Cold Bath and derive its exhilarating benefit.

No 303 Combination Set for SHOWER-BATH.

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FITS ANY FAUCET & HOLDS FAST TO IT.

It is absolutely guaranteed for at least one—will give good service for three to five years with ordinary care. Regular Price, Rs. 11-8

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TO-DAY.

Hindu: 3rd Sud of Vaishak, 1973.
Parsi: 17th of Adar, 1286.
Mahomedan: 3rd of Shabha Nul-Muazam, 1333
Sunrise: 6h. 7h.; Sunset: 7h. 4m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

DAILY.
Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
Excelsior Cinema: 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m. "Who is Guilty?"
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. Every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
Prof. Parsharamrao's New Grand Circus, 9-30 p.m.
New Alhambra Cinema Sandhurst Road. 7-15, 9, 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Rifles will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

TWO OUTBREAKS OF FIRE.

A fire broke out in a hut at midnight on Wednesday, on Sandhurst Road. A motor car was damaged to the extent of Rs. 1,000. The fire was put out by the engines from Babula Tank and Mandvi.

There was also another fire an hour later in the shop of Khetsi Mulji on Kalbadevi and the damage is estimated at Rs. 1,000.

RAM MOHAN ENGLISH SCHOOL.

Under the auspices of the Prarthana Samaj of Bombay an Anglo-Vernacular School for boys and girls of all castes and creeds teaching the first three standards, to which will be added one more standard every year, will be opened in the Ram Mohan Ashram (Prarthana Samaj, Girgaon) on Friday 1st June, at 11 a.m. (S.T.). The School will be in charge of a qualified Graduate Headmaster, who will be assisted by a staff of experienced and qualified teachers.

SWIMMING PERFORMANCES IN AID OF WAR FUND.

The past and present pupils of Messrs. Golvalla Brothers' Victoria Swimming Bath will give performances in swimming feats and athletics at their Bath at Kennedy Sea Face on Saturday and Sunday next the 26th and 27th instant at 4-30 p.m., in aid of The Women's Branch of the Bombay War and Relief Fund. Messrs. Golvalla Bros. have prepared an interesting programme, consisting of more than 60 items each day and the performances promise to be very entertaining. The Hon. Mr. MacBain will preside on the occasion.

SUICIDE BY DROWING.

The coroner, Dr. D. Nunan, held an inquest at the coroner's Court on the body of a Hindu aged 25 years which was found floating in the Banganga Tank at Walkeshwar on Wednesday afternoon. On the bank of the tank there were some clothes and in the coat pocket there was a letter addressed to "Dada Seath Sahib Narayanrao Kaka Sahib Ganptrao" wherein it was stated that the writer had committed suicide as the opposite party had givin him much trouble during the last ten years. It was also stated that in a letter which had been left in his box he had stated the full details regarding the trouble.

The jury returned a verdict that the body was found floating in the tank, the probability being that the deceased had committed suicide.

ASTHMA

Radical and Sure Cure.

To

Messrs. K. P. Ray and J. P. Ray, Bros.,
Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

The patient will complete her twelve weeks' use of your medicine on the 15th Kartick, *i.e.*, 1st November next, and during these twelve weeks, she has had no attack of Asthma till now.....

Kindly instruct at your earliest convenience whether any other rules etc., are to be observed by her after this period.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
JOYANTO KUMAR BASU,
Pleader.

21, Hashanali Lane, Dacca.

Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

G. W. M. Reynold's Novels.

BOLD TYPE EDITION.	Rs.	A
Bronze Statue in 4 vols.	2	0
Robert Macaire in 2 vols.	1	0
Soldier's Wife in 2 vols.	1	4
Seamstress, complete	1	0
Faust—A Romance, 2 vols.	1	8
Mary Price (8 vols.) complete each vol.	Rs. 5	0 12

Postage extra in all cases.

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It speedily and permanently cures * * * nervous debility, etc. No mark nor irritation. Absolutely safe and agreeably flavoured.
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Particulars Free.
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BOMBAY EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

SOME MERCANTILE APPLICATIONS.

The Bombay Exemption Tribunal, consisting of Mr. W. C. Shepherd (President), and Mr. B. H. Bowman and Lt.-Col. R. B. Low (members), resumed its sittings at the Town Hall, yesterday Captain S. T. Sheppard represented the Military authorities.

TOTAL EXEMPTION TO REFORMATORY SUPERINTENDENT.

Lt.-Col. Lloyd Jones, Chairman of the Committee of management of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, applied for exemption on behalf of Mr. G. House, Superintendent of the Institution. Col. Lloyd Jones said constant attendance of Mr. House was absolutely necessary as he was in charge of about 200 boys under warrant. In fact his position was the same as that of an officer in charge of a prison. The Tribunal granted total exemption.

Mr. A. M. Mascarenhas applied for exemption from general service. He said he was prepared to do local service. He was a volunteer. The Tribunal granted him exemption from general service.

A TRAVELLING AGENT.

Mr. Walter J. Adams, a travelling agent, applied for exemption from general service. He said he was prepared to undergo training. His business, which consisted of about forty departments including that of piecegoods, was entirely with Indian merchants and was entirely a British business. The firm had captured much of the trade and he did not want it to go away from them. The Tribunal decided that it was a matter for the Selection Committee.

EMPLOYEES OF MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS.

Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas applied for total exemption for four of their employees. It was stated that they had received a new order from Government, which necessitated this application. The work done by these men was in connection with the military and was urgently required for Mesopotamia. If these men were not exempted the firm would have to write to the Munition Board to cancel the order. The Tribunal granted total exemption till the 1st of July. The President said the work done was practically military work in connection with the compaign in Mesopotamia and it would not be justifiable to interfere with these men.

The Tribunal refused exemption to Mr. Walter Wyatt of Manmad.

A MATTER FOR SELECTION COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Latham Abercrombie and Co. asked for exemption from general service on behalf of Mr. E. Hargreaves and another employee. It was stated they had only two European assistants left now, and if they were not exempted there would be nobody to look after the business in Bombay. The Tribunal decided it was not a case in which they could grant exemption, and that it was a matter for the Selection Committee.

TOTAL EXEMPTION FOR AN ENGINEER.

The agents, British India Steam Navigation Co., applied for total exemption for Mr. James Mason an engineer. It was stated Mr. Mason was at present employed at the Mazagon Dockyard in connection with Government work and would go back to service at sea after his present work was finished. The Tribunal granted total exemption for six months.

MAZAGON DOCKYARD EMPLOYEES.

The President mentioned that the military authorities had asked the Board to reconsider their decision in the first Mazagon Dockyard case, but that after further consideration they had decided that there was no reason to revise their decision as they thought that it was not in the national interests that the applicants should be taken away from their work and placed under military control.

EXEMPTION REFUSED TO EXPORT MERCHANTS.

Mr. Wilfred R. Padgett asked for exemption from general service. The President said the business done could not be called one of national importance.

Mr. Padgett said it was export business and could be called one of national importance at the present times. He would not claim exemption even from general service if it did not mean that he could be called out for three months together.

The President said he could be called out at any time. They could not grant exemption. It was a matter for the Selection Committee.

PLEA OF WORK OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

Messrs. Mather and Platt, Ltd., applied for exemption from general military service on behalf of Mr. O. Mansfield on the ground that the work done was of national importance. He was in the Light-Horse. The Tribunal decided that it was a matter for the Selection Committee, as the firm had two other European employees in Bombay.

The Tribunal adjourned till to-day.

SIMLA TRIBUNAL.

C. I. D. APPLICATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 23.

The first twenty-three applications whose cases were considered by the Tribunal to-day belonged to C. I. D. In response to a request from the Director-General, Messrs. Hare Scott, G. C. Denham, F. T. Halliday, F. Brewster, V. T. Vivian, W. J. Phipps and B. E. Stephens were granted total exemption from all service and training. Mr. J. W. Nelson, Messrs. J. C. Ker, F. R. Semkins, J. P. Gildea, W. C. Davies were granted exemption from general service, but not training compatible with official work. Messrs. E. M. D. E. Philipe and J. Flunkett classed "C" were ordered to be reexamined but orders as in case of the last batch were passed provisionally. Messrs. E. E. Burnett and D. H. Bowen were exempted on medical grounds. Application in the case of Messrs. H. A. Moore, C. H. Smith, J. L. Cole, S. F. Deaves, R. D. Mackey, C. S. Cole and C. H. Combes, were withdrawn by the Department.

Messrs. E. J. Thompson and Peachey, accountant and clerk, respectively, Military Works Branch, who pleaded deafness and claimed exemption were ordered to produce medical certificates.

The President, Municipal Committee, applied for total exemption for Mr. R. Boston and Mr. Whythe, and for exemption from general service, though not general service training for Messrs. F. L. Milne, R. A. Maelzer, R. W. Thick and R. Martin and these applications were granted, exept in the case of Mr. Thick, who was on the point of leaving Simla to join the Army. Mr. Milne, who represented the President Municipal Committee, requested the Tribunal that as Messrs. Mailzer and Thick would shortly be replaced by two new men it would be good if th Tribunal would pass orders not in their names but in the names of the holders of the posts, but this was refused.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S APPLICATION.

The Military Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy applied for exemption for Messrs. Parsons, Personal Assistant to the Military Secretary, De La Hay, Tour Clerk, Holtz, Electrical Engineer to the Viceregal Lodge and Simla offices, Burn, Superintendent of Viceregal Estates, Long, Superintendent of Viceregal Gardens at Simla and Delhi and Sinucana, Director of Music. Mr. Parsons, who represented the Military Secretary, said Captain Varney, did not wish to set a bad example by asking for total exemption for any of these and therefore all he would ask for was exemption from general service and general service training. The following were the grounds:—Mr. Parsons, official duties would not permit him to go out on military service away from Simla, Mr. De La Hay was tour clerk and was also doing confidential war work, Captain Varney, the Tribunal was informed, had considered the alternative of employing an Indian, but decided that the duties could not be entrusted to Indians in view of the confidential nature of the work, Mr. Hotz was electrical engineer and he had none to help him except his sub-overseer. It was electrical advisers opinion that he could not undertake any training, Mr. Burn was responsible for the construction of buildings repairs and annually expended three lakhs of rupees; he could not be spared even for a day for field service. Mr. Long as Superintendent of Gardens had to go to Delhi once a month and was responsible for the spending of twenty-six thousand rupees. All above were made liable for local service only. Mr. Sinucana was exempted from general service only, but was ordered to undergo training as his duties would permit him to do so.

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EXEMPTIONS TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 24.

The Exemption Tribunal met again today and finished the last batch of applicants for exemption. Mr. Mouze, Assistant Secretary, Simla Municipality, was exempted on medical grounds. Mr. Blessington, who wanted exemption on the ground that he was singlehanded in his business, which would pass into the hands of "natives" if he had no control over it, was refused exemption.

Mr. J. M. Dempster having withdrawn his application the next applicant was Mr. T. E. Grant of Messrs. Grindlay's. He submitted his business was of national importance and detailed the manifold ways in which his firm was looking after the interests of military officers, saving Government a lot of trouble and worry. He also submitted that banking business had been declared of national importance in England. Mr. Grant was a Volunteer and had been refused permission by his authorities when he wanted last year to go out on active service. Exemption was granted from general service, but not general service training for six months.

Mr. Cyril Rawder and Mr. Charles Bradley of a dramatic company were required to produce medical certificates of unfitness.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Legislative Department of the Government of India asked for total exemption from general service as well as general service training for Messrs. Moncriff, Smith V. Dawson F. J. Rowland and C. H. F. Pareira. The Tribunal asked the representative of the Department whether it would not do if an order were passed similar to that passed in respect of men of other departments, but were informed that the department would see its applications rather rejected rather than have orders on those terms. In view of this, orders as prayed for were passed.

In respect of Mr. Rowland, who produced medical certificate classing him "D", total exemption for six months was given. Mr. S. Treglown, civil and military tailor, was granted exemption on medical grounds. Request for total exemption for Mr. D. C. Edgar of J. B. Norton and Sons, sanitary engineers, was refused as Mr. Edgar failed to satisfy that any national interests were involved in the reason adduced. Total exemption was granted to Mr. D. H. Framji, merchant, on medical certificate.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST A KHOJA MERCHANT.

WHO CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY OF EXCOMMUNICATION.

The Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon heard the notice matter in which Khan Bahadur Mahomed Husein Taqi of the C.I.D. had caused a notice to be issued against Rahimtullah Esmail Tijoriwalla to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond for keeping peace.

Mr. J. Baptista with Mr. Tarapore defended.

Khan Bahadur Taqi in his evidence said that the accused resided at Nishanpada and did business in safes and locks in Abdur Raheman Street: he belonged to the Imami Ismaili Khoja community and used to publiish a paper "Rahimtullahi" which he discontinued since August 1916 on advice. On the 10th April the Commissioner of Police received a petition which he forwarded to the witness for enquiriies. It was signed by 101 persons. Witness' enquiries showed that the allegations made therein were true. Another petition was made whilst the enquiries were going on, and this was signed by the accused.

Cross-examined witness said no breach of the peace had occurred yet, but there could be one at any moment. There was no strong feeling against the accused; witness did not know if there were any persons siding with the accused except his brothers. Accused had sent postcards to persons in and out of Bombay who were members of the community. Witness apprehended that these acts would be repeated by the accused, but he had not heard of any further letters addressed by the accused since the petition. There was no complaint that the accused was going to assault any one; witness did not apprehend that accused would break peace by the use of force.

Hajibhai Mukhi Ladak one of the Secretaries of the Ismaili council of the Khoja community in Bombay said he knew the accused who was excommunicated about four years ago in consequence of writing defamatory matters against the community in his paper. The witness' feelings were injured in consequence of the letters which the accused had addressed to the Khoja council. Every year the accused celebrated the anniversary of his excommunication, but he did not know whether it was celebrated this year. Some persons had asked witness to move in the matter.

After some further evidence had been gone into the case was postponed.

SENTENCE ON A CHAUFFEUR.

A FREE DRIVE WITHOUT OWNER'S KNOWLEDGE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, one Bapoo Appa appeared in answer to a charge of theft and mischief preferred against him by his master Mr. William Hugh Eliot Aspinwall. Mr. Sohrab B. Banaji appeared for the complainant.

It appeared that the accused, who is Mr. Aspinwall's chaffeur, obtained leave of absence for a fortnight about the 30th April, having given a substitute. The substitute left after two days. On the 5th May, the accused obtained another employment. On the 12th he went to the garage in the compound of the Cathedral Boys' School, where the complainant's motor car is kept, and told the servants there that he had gone back to his former employment and that his master had asked him to bring the motor car. On these representations he took away the motor car and brought it back at 12 midnight with one wheel damaged.

The accused pleaded not guilty saying he was at Bandra on the night in question and that he had been on one month's leave. He admitted he had taken up another employment in the meantime.

The Magistrate believed the evidence for the prosecution and held that on the night of the 12th May, the accused took away from the premises of the Cathedral Boys' School the complainant's motor car without the knowledge and consent of the complainant. The accused had enjoyed the benefit at least of a free drive if he had not driven some other person for a pecuniary advantage. He thus caused wrongful gain to himself and wrongful loss to the complainant in his petrol. The Magistrate convicted him of theft and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 200 in default, to two months' rigorous imprisonment. As there was nothing to indicate that the accused intentionally or knowingly caused damage to the car, he was acquitted on this charge. Rs. 100 out of the fine, if recovered, were ordered to be paid to the complainant.

THEFT BY A JUVENILE BUTLER.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO RECEIVE 15 STRIPES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Inspector Sykes charged Antone Joseph De Souza, a butler, aged 14 years, with committing house-breaking by day and theft as a servant of various articles, including handkerchiefs valued at Rs. 88 belonging to his master Mr. E. A. Carey at Colaba. The complainant and other occupants of the house had gone out on the 16th instant, when the accused broke open the house and stole the property and calling a hawker disposed of it to him for a small sum. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR IN A STREET.

Before the Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Sub-Inspector Peppin charged one Peter Anton, a Christian, with disorderly behaviour in a public street. The story for the prosecution was that the accused was continually annoying an old European lady, named Miss Coombes by shouting: "Murgee Chor" (Fowl Thief"). Yesterday, while she was walking down Sankli Street, Byculla, the accused was shouting out at her, when he was arrested by Sub-Inspector Peppin and placed before the Honorary Bench, who convicted and sentenced the accused to eight days' rigorous imprisonment.

Ghulam Kasim Khan, who has been deprived of his personal title of Nawab, has been deported from Tank in the North-West Frontier Province and is interned under the Defence of India Act at Cotacamund.

HERE'S REAL MONEY

—SEVENTY-FIVE PRIZES—

In War Loan bonds and Postal Certificates will be given away gratis to Patrons of the OLYMPIA CINEMA Sandhurst Road. A big Mystery Serial with a Tornado of Sensations is also Offered from Saturday the 26th May.

Attend ***Any*** show you like
Book ***Any*** seat you like

You shall have an entertainment incomparable and a chance besides to win **ONE OR MORE** of the 75 prizes!

LOOK OUT FOR OLYMPIA'S ADVTS.
They show you the way to
PLEASURE AND PROFIT!
[S. K. N.]

BOMBAY SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

RESULTS.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the School Final Examination at the Centres mentioned below. The results of the Dharwar Centre will be published hereafter:—

BOMBAY CENTRE.

V V Abhyankar; V W Aras; P B Barve; Y S Bhagwat; Y N Bhat; L K Bhide; G R Bhosle; M V Bivalkar; Y L Borikar; B K Borkar; V SS Dabke; K J Dhavale; B N Dhekane; P V Dhople; S P Dixit; D A Doomasia; R S Fitter; V A Gadgil; F B Gadiwala; N B Gandhi; S M Gokarn; M K Irani; M K Irani; D S Joglekar; D A Joglekar; D C Joshi; R V Joshi; V L Joshi; K G Kadam; G V Kaisare; A P Kamble; V G Kanetkar; K L Karle, D V Karnik; Y G Karnik; D V Kelkar; Miss L Khity; H B Kolhatkar; P V Mahajan; R B Mallapur; D M Mankikar; A S Marathe; B R Marballi; N N Maskery; N V Moghe; K V Mogre; N S Nadkarni; D S Nadkarni; R S Nagarkatti; L S Nark; R P Nerurkar; N V Ogale; R K Pathak; L S Phatak; M V Pol; V R Purohit; N L Rajwade; D K Redkar; P M Sahasrabudhe; J B Sane, K B Sane; D V Shanbhag; R G Shastree; R M Shetye; N N Sowani; S B Talegawker; P V Taskar; R N Vaidya; M T Walavalkar.

EX-STUDENTS.

G R Chitnis; K R Godbole; M S Khamkar; V W Natu; G G Pendnekar; M W Tilla.

POONA CENTRE.

G K Acharya; S P Adavatkar; Y R Amrite; R N Athavale; D K Atre; F Avelino; S V Awati; N S Balkundikar; S N Banhatti; S M Bapat; R S Bhagat; P G Bhagwat; T B Bhagwat; V M Bhanage; R B Chitale; S R Chaudhari; B J Dandekar, G S Dandekar; D S Dani; M N Danke; G A Dastane; D S Deshmukh; P G Deshmukh; K B Deshpande; M K Deshpande; R S Deshpande; V D Deshpande; B N Deva; B V Dhamdhere; P A Dharap; D A Dhayagude; M S Dhobi; V G Dhodapkar; G C Dike; A G Dikshit; V V Dixit; K K Gadgil; V B Gadgil; N B Gadre; G V Gangal; D E Gavandi; L R Godbole; D L Gokhale; G T Gokhale; K N Gokhale; P P Gokhale; M G Gune; J K Jogalekar; A S Joshi; G V Joshi; K Y Joshi; S S Joshi; V G Joshi; N R Junnarkar; N S Juvekar; B S Kale; K T Kavade; V N Kelkar; S V Ketkar; L B Kharvandikar; S D Kolatkar; B K Koranne; K K Kshirsagar; Y B Kulkarni; G V Kumbhare; V R Lele; G V Likhite; G M Lonkar; D T Mahajan; S N Mahashabde; S D Masurkar; D B Mogale; D A Moghe; G K Mundle; A R Munshi; D E Naravane; B M Palshikar; M C Palshikar; A M Pandharkar; G N Paranjpe; B M Pardeshi; D P Parkhi; G V Parkhi; V A Farkhi; D W Pathak; K P Pathak; S R Pathan; B G Patil; M J Patil; P R Patil; S H Patvardhan; M Y Patvardhan; S P Patvardhan; R G Phadnis; D B Pradhan; Pradhan; G K Pradhan; S G Pradhan; V G Pradhan; N H Purandare; K S Raje; G M Ratnaparkhi; K V Sahasrabudhe; K B Sahasrabudhe; D D Sali; R N Sappe; R B Satho; M N Sathe; I S B Shaik; V M Sheode; R B Shinde; S S Shrotri; S M Sonar; V K Terdalkar; D M Thakar; L M Thorat; D B Umarani; Y D Valimbe.

EX-STUDENTS.

R S Bhide; B N Daatar; A M Gore; R V Halkare; D R Joshi; B K Karve; B Y Kulkarni; C G Kulkarni; D B Kulkarni; L B Kulkarni; V T Kulkarni; B B Mahashabde; M V Marathe; S D Nimkar; K D Risbood; B K Talwalkar; R D Tatke.

AHMEDABAD CENTRE

P C Adhovaiya; R J Adhvariu; G H Adhvaryu; M K Adhyaryu; B G Amin; K S Amin; A N Bakshi; A S Baroe; K D Barote; K I Bhagat; M N Bhatt; S B Bhatt; V M Bhatt; K N Bukhari; J P Bulsara; R D Chokshi; R C Christy; K M Dalal; E B Dalal; H J Daruwala; D C Dave; H M Dave; R S Dave; A K Desai; B K Desai; B G Desai; B R Desai; C K Desai; C P Desai; D B Desai; H M Desai; I A Desai; K K Desai; K G Desai; K K Desai; K M Desai; K N Desai; L D Desai; M K Desai; M P Desai, M N Desai; M K Desai; M K Desai; N J Desai; A D Dhundev; C N Divawala; R M Doctor; K A Dotiwala; A K Dwivedi; S U Dwivedi; S A A El-Edroos; C G Gandhi; R A Jani; D H Jardosh; A D Joshi; C S Joshi; G J Joshi; K G Joshi; N G Joshi; V K Kale; C C Kapadia; H F Kapadia; M P Kapadia; M N Kapadia; V C Kapadia; M T Kasotia; J A Kazi; N S Kazi; S N Kazi; M R Khambhati; N K Konker; H T Majmudar; P J Maneckshana; S T Marfatia; M M Master; G K Mehta; V G Mehta; A K Modi; A N Modi; S M Modi; H N Modv; G A Munsi; M M Munsi; P J Munsiff B M Naik; K G Naik; B N Nanavati; S G Nazir; S H Odia; V B Pandit; I R Pandya; J D Pandya; M C Pandya; M A Pandya; B B Parekh; C D Parekh; C C Parikh; G R Parikh; M H Parikh; C D Patel; C L Patel; C B Patel; D V Patel; K D Patel; M A Patel; M B Patel; M S Patel; M K Patel; M M Patel; N I Patel; P C Patel; P G Patel; P B Patel; R B Patel; S B Patel; S B Patel; S K Patel; U G Patel; K A Pathan; P M Randeria; V C Rangatia; C N Rurawala; N V Sant; M S Saraiva; B B Shah; C M Shah; C S Shah; C V Shah; G H Shah; G M Shah; G V Shah; H V Shah; H A Shah; J K Shah; M J Shah; M C Shah; M G Shah; M K Shah; M B Shah; N G Shah; N C Shah; O V Shah; P C Shah; P V Shah; R C Shah; R I Shah; S I Shah; H P Shaikh; I S Shaikh; M H Shaikh; G C Shelat; R G Sheth; J P Sheth; K I Shinde; P M Sindhe; A P Sodawar; A I Solanki; N A Subawalla; K G Sutaria; D G Telati; R D Tembe; R K Tenkar; M M Thakker; I M Thakore; N D Thakore; T F Thakore; G N Trivedi; R J Trivedi; D I Upadhyay; I C Vaidya; M C Vaidya; P V Valame; S C Vasa; A D Vyas; M F Wadia.

EX-STUDENTS.

I D Bonia; C G Desai; D C Jha; G M Khalas; B G Kulerivala; H M Majamundar; C J Patel; C N Shukhla; U M Vyas.

KARACHI CENTRE.

M H R A Abasi; H S Ahuja; R H Ajwani; T M Assanandani; N R Badlani; J K Belani; P G Bhagat; S H Bhambhra; K M Bhatia; R S Bhatia; V B Bhawnani; B H Bhaya; S V Bhide; C P Budhnani; J Caldeira; M A Chandiramani; P B Chandiramani; C M Chandwani; P N Dadlani; U M K Daudpoto; B David; R D'Cruz; G G Devli; C H Gajra; D K Gianchandani; M C Gidwani; M N Gidwani; V S Godhwani; G S Golani; G A Harpalani; J U Hingorani; D H Hiranandani; M B Hiranandani; G N Idnani; D R Idnani; S V Israni; R R Jagasia; B S Jagtiani; M N Jagtiani; S K Jotwani; N C Kaliandasani; N P Kalro; V C Kalwani; M B Karia; P S Kaswani G S Katthar; N A A A Kazi; D K Keswani; M S Kewalramani; I Y Khalifa; A H Khalsa; M N Khubchandani; A K S A Koreishi; I K Kureshi; A M I Kureshi; K J Lala; G R Makhijani; G R Manji; B U Mansukhani; G G Marwani; L A Mehta; P Mendez; T T Menghnani; B S Motwani; B B Motwani; B R Motwani; K L Motwani; M T Motwani; D D Pahlajani; G S Pamnani; M K Patel; I B S N A S Pir; C H Prithiani; M H Punwani; P N Raimalani; R K Reejhsingani; B Rodrigues; B R Sachanandan.; L N Sadarangani; L M Sambhwani; M A S M S Syed; M S S N Syed; M I M Y Sheikh; K M Shivdasani; N R Sidhwani; A I B Sival; T M Sodah; G H S Soomra; J H A K Subzposh; M R M U Sulemani; A M U K Suma; J N Tolani; M P Tolani; A B M M Tonwari; C T Valecha; P J Wadhwani.

EX-STUDENTS.

M H L K Haroonani; S B Lala; B R Methar; P L Ramnani.

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COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF BOMBAY.

The following candidates have passed the L. C. P. & S. examinations of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay held in the current month:—

Final L. C. P. & S.—Narashiv Annaji Bannur; K. Manikoth Bharatan; Harilal Shivshanker Doctor; Ardaeviraf Dinshah Edal-Behram; Ahillya S. Gore; Malati S. Gore; Narayan Martand Joshi; Pralhad Vishnu Kale; Raghunath Krishna Karnad; Frank Stanislas Lemerle; Thottapully Raghava Menon; Ganesh Bhikaji Parulekar; Bhavani Raghavendra Rao; Magania Christina Singh; Vithal Keshav Tilve; Tammaji alias Manohar Shrinivas Tonapi; Narayan Govind Vinze; and Thomas Wells.

First L. C. P. & S.—Apollinaris Vincent Braganza; James Walter Cazalett; Sakerlal Ambalal Desai; Baldrade Albert Irvine; Edgar Gustave Irvine; Walter Hope MacDougall; Mahabir Prasad; Vishnu Govind Shegaonka.; and Hugh Herbert Smith.

MAHILA PATHASALA CANDIDATES.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

First year's examination (1917).—Four candidates were registered for this examination from Mahila Pathshala (Women's College) Hingne, Poona, and all of them passed. The result is as follows:—Second Class.—Miss Revatibai Ketker; Pass Class.—Miss Yamubai Patwardhan, Miss Yesubai Gadgil and Mrs. Sitabai Annigeri.

Entrance Examination (1917).—There were thirteen candidates registered for this examination, twelve from Mahilashram, Hingne, and one as a private candidate. Of these thirteen ten came out successful:—First Class.—Mrs. Venubai Dani; Second Class.—Miss Godubai Ketker, Miss Krishnabai Khare, Miss Venubai Lohogaonker, Miss Sonubai Chavan and Miss Sitabai Kukde; Pass Class.—Miss Gangubai Oke, Mrs. Yesubai Phatak, Mrs. Banubai Aho and Mrs. Gangubai Khedker.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, May 25, 1917.

AUSTRALIA AND FEDERATOIN.

After the dust raised by some of the self-constituted "Empire builders" and the whirl-wind which overwhelmed one of them in this country a few months ago, it is instructive to learn from "The New Statesman" that Australia is by no means pining for that Imperial Federation, the outlines of which are now familiar to every leader of Indian public opinion. Writing from Melbourne, under date 10th February last, the Australian correspondent of our London contemporary, observes:

"Whether the coming Imperial Conference in London does or does not discuss plans for the closer political union of the British Empire, the opinion prevails in this country that Australia's real attitude towards Imperial Federation has been seriously misrepresented by publications like the "Round Table" and the "Quarterly Review," and a certain group of officials and politicians who pose as authorities on Commonwealth affairs."

Thus Australia is here in accord with India which has laughed to scorn the attempt which was made on behalf of those new Empire knights of the Twentieth Century "Round Table," the roving knights who spoke and wrote without the book, the bell and the candle. The Australian correspondent expresses his apprehension of their misrepresentation in no uncertain tone. "The misrepresentation may be harmless and affect only a limited section of the British public, but it may become dangerous should the Imperial Government and the House of Commons,—owing to absorption in more immediate war issues,—be deceived as to facts." Here in India the attempt at misrepresentation was exposed at the very initial stage, and there is now no fear of any right-thinking Indian being deceived by the emmissaries of the self-constituted Empire builders. The correspondent says that in truth there is no body of opinion which favours Imperial Federation save the limited circle of a few lawyers and professors who are absolutely out of touch with Australian opinion. It has no influence with the middle classes in the large cities in New South Wales and Victoria. Australian papers of robust Liberalism like the "Sydney Daily Telegraph" and the Melbourne "Age" strongly condemn the entire recent campaign in the London Press. They are of opinion that it was not only inopportune but "calculated to convey to Imperial Ministers an erroneous conception of Australian sentiment." Here, too, the Indian Press has condemned the insidious campaign that was attempted, for it was opposed to the real Indian sentiments on the question of Federation which is an enormously difficult and complex problem in constitution building. Moreover, the correspondent further observes, "the Australian Parliamentary Labour Party has not pronounced upon the question. Its Press is full of articles destructive of the case for closer political union and reflective of the deep suspicions of the rank and file of the movement. Some Labour Unions have passed resolutions demanding greater powers of self-government than the Commonwealth already possesses, and calling upon the annual state conferences to take action." The condition in India is analogous, though she is still knocking at the door for a first solid instalment of self-government. Our annual conferences all over the country are vigorously plying their suit in the same direction and supporting the Congress, which is now the great mother of all these daughter conferences. Lastly, Australian Liberals are inquiring how the Irish Home Rule problem, which has just entered a new and uncommon phase,—uncommon out of the beaten track,—will fit in with the Federation nostrum. The correspondent remarks, and the remark should be borne in mind by Indians, that even among the Irish Romanists there is a passionate love of the ideal of Australian nationhood and a dread of control in taxation and defence policy exercised from London. The "Sydney Daily Telegraph" admirably answers the question, "Does Australia Want Imperial Federation?" as follows:—

"Any representation that we could have in an Imperial Government would be insufficient to enable the Commonwealth view appreciably to affect its decisions. Under the autonomons principle we are free to take our own course, and this very fact influences the Imperial view much more powerfully than we could expect that it would be affected by a hopelessly swamped representation in an Empire Parliament."

If autonomous Australia dreads what Imperial Federation may bring it to, how would India which is state-governed by an omnipotent bureaucracy which is openly fighting tooth and nail against the elementary form of self-government fare?

INDIANS AND THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

The Indian Medical Department has continued to be one of those departments of public service which, while admitting a certain negligible Indian element, are, to all intents and purposes, close preserves for non-Indians. Speaking before the Royal Society of Arts the other day, the Secretary of State for India appealed to the teaching heads of the medical profession to encourage some of their best students to seek careers in India. That India will always welcome the services of some of the best medical graduates from England, as affording a necessary stimulus to her indigenous service, cannot be doubted. But it is equally unquestionable that the time has come when, in the Medical Service,—especially in its Civil Branch,—as in other public services, the Indian element should be predominant. That energetic efforts should be made by the upholders of the existing system to protect the monopoly is not very surprising. "The Times" Educational Supplement received by last mail contains an article which is a characteristic plea for the maintenance and strengthening of the prevailing order. Its character may be judged from the lament of the writer that it is not merely that the number of European applicants has diminished but that the number of successful Indian candidates has tended to increase. How is this tendency to be checked? Improve the prospects of the service so as to make it more attractive to Europeans! It is the old cry over again. A principal justification for this plea is found in the inroads of Indians, the strength of which is sought to be shown thus. In 1903, only one Indian candidate was successful; in 1910 the number rose to five and in 1914 to 14, the latter constituting 40 per cent. of the appointments. But improvement of prospects will not suffice. It is demanded that the present arrangement which leaves the entire Medical Department,—an enclosured field for the members of the Indian Medical Service,—should remain untouched. In 1908 Lord Morley did a small act of tardy justice to medical practitioners in India by laying down that no further extension of the civil branch of the Indian Medical Service would be permitted and that efforts should be made to modify its recruitment by increasing utilisation of the services of civil medical practitioners to be found in the country itself. This act of bare justice was not tolerated by the vested interests whose clamour proved strong enough to obtain a partial revocation of Lord Morley's order from his successor, Lord Crewe, who "adhered to the view that the I. M. S. should be restricted to the military needs of the country" but at the same time intimated that "while he was prepared to consider the case of each new appointment on its merits, he intended to subject any proposal of the kind to the closest scrutiny." And yet, as the writer of "The Times" article,—who, of course, comments strongly against Lord Morley's decision,—informs us, the I. M. S. remained dissatisfied with this partial success, and the agitation against that decision is kept alive to enable them, as is claimed, to give "their best to India to benefit India's millions!"

In view of this it is needless to recall that the members of the Indian Medical Service, as their confreres in most other public services, have been completely successful in maintaining the *status quo* so far as the recommendations contained in that Bible of the bureaucracy,—the report of the Public Services Commission,—are concerned. Subject to fresh investigation, after the conclusion of the war regarding military reserves and other matters, the Commission's recommendations practically are that the existing system should be maintained in its essentials and that direct civil recruitment should be resorted to only when the military reserve is inadequate for the civil appointments, notwithstanding the fact that these civil appointments number 475 out of the total number of 772 appointments now enjoyed by the members of the Indian Medical Service. No wonder that both the Indian members of the Commission dissented from these recommendations. The main anxiety would almost appear to be to exclude Indians anyhow from the Service. Otherwise it is hard to perceive the necessity of the Commission's recommendation that Indian medical graduates should not be allowed to sit for the I. M. S. examination unless they have been doing hospital work in the United Kingdom for some time. How this recommendation, if carried into effect, would work, is clearly pointed out by Mr. Abdur Rahim, who says—

"there is no objection to the examination being improved and made more practical but in the light of facts which have been brought to our notice, it is hardly a fair suggestion that it should be made a condition precedent to a candidate appearing for the examination that he should have attended one of the hospitals in Great Britain for a certain number of years. It cannot be denied that Indian students are finding great difficulties nowadays in working on the larger hospitals and any such restriction as contemplated would practically mean shutting the door against Indian candidates for the Indian Medical Service.

Notes of the Day.

The Irish Proposal.

There was nothing very original in Lord Curzon's speech in the House of Lords on the Irish Convention scheme of the Government, but it was an earnest appeal for reconciliation and settlement. He did well to emphasize that the Government's proposals are essentially as much a war measure as any emergency act that had been passed. From every conceivable point of view it was imperative that the Irish question should be settled now: further delay would be no less scandalous than disastrous to the best interests of the Empire. There is abundant justification for treating the Irish question as a war question, for the present attitude and state of feeling among large numbers of the population in the island have already proved a serious handicap to the prosecution of the war, and were the situation to be left to itself, it was sure to grow worse and exert corresponding influence on British and Allied initiative and determination. "In that case," as Lord Curzon rightly said, "if we faltered or drifted, not merely would we parade our bankrupt statesmanship before the world but we would have earned the deserved condemnation of posterity."

"A World-Factor."

Apart from this Imperial aspect of the Irish question, it is evident from Lord Curzon's guarded put sufficiently revealing references that the force of world opinion in respect of an Irish settlement has at last been brought to bear upon British statesmen to some purpose. American feeling and sentiment in this matter are well-known, and Lord Curzon pointed out how the splendid efforts even of Canada and Australia on behalf of the war were "tinged with some sense of disappointment" at the failure of the Mother Country to find a solution of the Irish deadlock. Nor had it been without its effects, Lord Curzon said, on our Allies. So much for the war aspect of the Irish question. Its importance as a disturbing and demoralising factor when peace came was not less grave. For Great Britain to go into the discussion of peace terms with a disaffected Ireland and the Irish question still unsolved behind her back would be a serious drawback. On the other hand, when the war was over and the work of reconstruction began, a contented Ireland, in Lord Curzon's words, would be "an asset of immeasurable value" to the British Empire.

American War Preparations.

President Wilson, Reuter announces on the authority of telegrams from New York, has decided to create three New Ministries,—of food, munitions and transportations. The decision reflects alike the pressing needs of the Allied countries and the promptitude and thoroughness which has characterised President Wilson's policy since the declaration of war against Germany. Munitions, of course, is the immediate sinews of war and its supply must be the first consideration. Apart from that, the greatest problem with which the Allies are faced is the result of the enemy's adherence to ruthless submarinism. It is of a two-fold character,—the growing difficulty of tonnage and a more or less consequent shortage of food. The greatest service that America can do is to direct her vast resources of men and material towards helping the Allies to solve this problem satisfactorily. It is gratifying to see that she is determined to do so with her peculiar energy and efficiency.

The Health of the City.

The Municipal returns of Bombay for last week do not disclose any improvement in the conditions of health. There was a slight, but only a slight, fall in the general death-rate, namely from 36.73 to 36.26, the total number of deaths last week being 683. Plague registered 81 attacks and 73 deaths, being five attacks less but eight deaths more than in the previous week. In the corresponding week of last year plague deaths totalled 100 and the mean of the corresponding weeks of the past quinquennium was 111. Small-pox registered last week 18 attacks (including two imported cases, one from Bandra and the other from Overseas) and seven deaths. Cholera was as usual absent during the week. The mortality from the other principal diseases was as follows:—Malaria 7, enteric 2, measles 8, phthisis 36, other diseases of the respiratory system 158, tubercular diseases 20, old age 33, debility 33, diseases of the nervous system 37, dysentery 23 and diarrhoea 33. There were 347 live births during the week, in addition to 36 still-births and six premature births.

Mirage as a Military Factor.

Some idea of the unusual conditions under which the British forces have to fight their way in Mesopotamia may be gathered from a passage in General Maude's despatch where, in describing a clever little strategical victory on the Diala River, he writes that "operations had to be temporarily suspended owing to the mirage." This, as a Home contemporary points out, is a reminder that despite submarines, Zeppelins, poison gas, and howitzers there is one front at least on which world-old conditions play a dominating part: "Thirst, heat, and mirage were enemies with which the men had to reckon who shaped the world in its young days. The military leaders of the Old Testament whose troops saw 'the parched land become a pool and the thirsty land springs of water,' had a distraction to reckon with quite as deadly as barbed wire or machine-guns. They had often to convince a jaded and parched army that the promise of rest, shade, and refreshment on the horizon was nothing but a wile of the devil in aid of the foe. Nowadays any schoolboy can dissect a mirage, trace it to the deflection of light rays by a cold layer of atmosphere superimposed on a warm one."

Suppression of Opium.

We referred the other day to the voluntary winding up of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade at a meeting held at Caxton Hall. The interest of the occasion, unique of its kind, appears to have received but slight notice in England, although, as the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" pointed out in mail week, it marked the end of a very old and bitter controversy which at one time made a great noise in the world. The trade in opium between India and China is now finished. About four years ago the British Government decided to stop it, with the proviso that the stocks already accumulated should be allowed to be used. These are now exhausted, and the Chinese Government has purchased the whole of the merchants' stocks at Shanghai, so that the evil which has caused so much mischief in China for generations is now definitely ended. The Chinese Government, as is well known, has been doing its utmost to put opium down for a long time. Reformers in England still have work to do. Traffic in opium still goes on in certain British possessions with Chinese populations, and it is said that in spite of the efforts of the Australian Government the drug has been introduced among the aborigines there.

Interesting Letters.

A very remarkable sale of autograph letters was announced to take place during mail week. The collection consisted of over a thousand letters addressed by various famous people of the time to Lord John Russell, among the writers being William IV, Queen Victoria, Lord Melbourne, Sydney Smith, Lord Holland, Lord Brougham, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Macaulay and the Duke of Wellington. Probably no such remarkable letters of political and social interest have ever been offered for sale before. There are also letters written by Lord John Russell himself. The following are a few extracts from the letters of Lord Melbourne:—

July, 1835 (after a scene made by William IV at a Council): The question is whether such outrageous conduct can be passed over without further observation. . . . Altogether a mass of muddle and impropriety such as never probably was equalled before.

August, 1836: Affairs wore a very awkward aspect at Windsor. . . . . On Sunday at dinner the King made an outbreak against the Duchess of Kent, she and the Princess Victoria being present, thanked God that the Princess Victoria had now come of age, and that there would be no Regency, which he deprecated as the greatest of calamities, and stated that every attempt had been made to keep the Princess from him. . . . The Duchess of Kent retired and wept profusely.

November, 1836: The King highly approves the day for the meeting of Parliament, and begs that everybody will dine with him after the Council, and drink two bottles of wine a man.

January, 1837: George IV was so great a liar that it is quite unnecessary to charge him with more lies than he told. He was ill for many years before his death, and ill, in . . . . the most distressing manner.

June, 1837: There has been and still is a strong effort making at Kensington to induce the Princess (Victoria) to make Conroy her private secretary and confidential adviser—the Princess has latterly resisted all these efforts more strenuously. Whether she promises or not, I am determined not to acquiesce in that arrangement.

September, 1837: Durham I am clear from having to do with—his temper is his least fault—he is dishonest and unprincipled—there is no opinion nor person he will not sacrifice to further his immediate end. . . . People have always been afraid of him, and have dealt with him as if they were afraid.

Official and Personal.

Mr. N. W. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension for six months of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. R. B. Milne, I.C.S., has been appointed to be Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Secretary to the Bombay Legislative Council, with effect from the 12th instant.

Brigadier General L. B. Walton died at Walkers' Hospital Simla on Wednesday night of Bright's disease. He was till recently on active service in Mesopotamia.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS SERVICES COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OOTACAMUND, May 23.

At the resumed sitting of the Madras Legislative Council Government accepted a resolution recommending an enquiry into the manner of the working of Section 30 of the Income-Tax Act. Government having anticipated the wish of non-official members to elicit public opinion on the recommendations of the Public Services Commission, the resolution in this connection was withdrawn. The Hon. Mr. Cardew promised that a reasonable opportunity would be given to the members to discuss the recommendations of the Commission.

Government accepted a resolution urging that the Indian element may be more largely employed in lieu of the Indian Medical Service officers on duty at Madras, who had been recalled to military duty.

MR. WELLS'S LETTER TO "THE TIMES."

"A TIDE OF MISAPPREHENSION."

Mr. H. G. Wells writes to the "Manchester Guardian":—

Sir,—A considerable discussion has broken out upon the question of republican feeling in this country. As the result of a rather hasty reading of a letter addressed by the present writer to the "Times," it has been assumed that there is some movement afoot for the setting up of republican institutions here, and Lord Montague, the Maharaja of Bikanir, and others have been eager to express their conviction that the people of India will never tolerate a British Republic. (Those ties of empire, one may note, bind both ways.) If I may, I shall be glad of your help to stem the tide of this misapprehension.

No such profound changes as these have been advocated. What has been suggested is, first, that we should have the grace to recognise freely and generously the advantages of the republican form of government in America, Russia, France, and Portugal, and then to express our opinion of the manifest desirability of a republican regime in Germany, Greece, Bulgaria, and the forthcoming new State of Poland. There is no need to discuss the British Monarchy at all. We believe we do it the best service in our power by separating it altogether in our thoughts from the outworn and altogether rotten German dynastic system that has been so fruitful of evil in Europe. We believe that it will be able so to separate itself in fact. But if any criticism of the dynastic system on the continent of Europe is to be treated as an attack on the British Imperial Crown, then the whole question becomes confused and dangerous. They do the King a poor service who would use him as a fastness from which to attack the critics of the treacherous Constantine, the Prussian monarchy, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and the obsolete Tsar, and who would meet any abstract discussion of republicanism with old-fashioned royalist blustering. They lay themselves open to the sinister retort that there is then a trade union of monarchs, and that all of them must stand or fall together.

ENEMY BOMBARDMENT NEAR BULLECOURT.

VIGOROUS BRITISH REPLY.

PROGRESS OF ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

BOMBARDMENT NEAR BULLECOURT.

VIGOROUS BRITISH REPLY

SUCCESSFUL RAID NEAR GAVRELLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 5-35 p.m., May 25.

Field Marshal Haig this afternoon says:—The Germans last night opened a heavy bombardment in the neighbourhood of Bullecourt. We replied vigorously.

We made a successful raid south-east of Gavrelle and took prisoners during patrol encounters north of Armentieres.

HINDENBURG'S VISIT TO FRENCH SECTOR,

CONFERENCE WITH KAISER AND THE CHANCELLOR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 23.
Recd. 0-50 a.m., May 25.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, wiring yesterday, said Hindenburg had been visiting the French sector of the battlefront and had directly inspired the German offensive on both wings on the Aisne and in Champagne.

The correspondent said, it was reported that the Kaiser and Bethmann-Hollweg conferred with him on the 18th north of Moronvillers heights. Apparently Hindenburg was much concerned over the French capturing important observation positions, hence the assault by the enemy, yesterday, which was carried out by storming troops of the stoutest quality.

The French, however, were thoroughly prepared and gradually wore down the onslaught.

PROGRESS OF ALLIED OFFENSIVES.

RUSSIA'S REPUDIATION OF SEPARATE PEACE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 23.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated 22nd May:—The British renewed the attack on the Hindenburg line and in spite of heavy counter-attacks succeeded in establishing and maintaining their position so that now they hold nine and a half miles of the Hindenburg line from one mile east of Bullecourt to Arras, with the exception of about 2,000 yards immediately west of Bullecourt. The Germans suffered severe losses in their fighting.

The Germans in great force attacked the French on the plateau north of the Aisne and succeeded in gaining a lodging of a length of 200 yards northeast of Cerny, but elsewhere were repulsed. The French attacked the important position on the Massif south of Moronvilers in the Champagne and captured several lines of enemy trenches, occupying all the important observation posts. German counter-attacks were driven back with huge losses.

The Italians continue their offensive. They have beaten back Austrian counter-attacks with severe losses and are maintaining their position on the important Kuk ridge. The Italians also maintain their position east of Gorizia. The artillery is here very strong. A large number of batteries besides infantry having arrived from the Russian front, the Austrians attempted a diversion on the Trentino front, vigorously assaulting, the positions on Pasubio with dense masses, but are being completely driven back.

AMERICAN CONTINGENT.

The Americans have definitely decided sending an expeditionary force to France and orders have been issued for a division regular troops, besides about 10,000 engineers to be sent as soon as possible.

A new Russian Government has been formed including representatives of the working men's Union and has issued a proclamation repudiating in the name of the nation all thought of separate peace and proclaiming the intention of Russia to work and fight for world's peace. The Socialist M. Karenski, now Minister of War, in an address to the Congress of Peasants said he proposed to introduce iron discipline into the Army.

Austrian light cruisers raided an Allied drifter line in the Adriatic, sinking 14 British drifters. British cruisers and French and Italian destroyers chased the Austrians back to Cattaro. A British cruiser was torpedoed on return but reached the port safely.

The British transport Cameronia was torpedoed and 140 men lost.

A QUIET DAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 5-35 p.m., May 25.

Field Marshal Haig to-night reports that there has been nothing of special interest to-day. There was less aerial activity yesterday owing to unfavourable weather.

LIVELY FRENCH ATTACK.

THREE LINES OF TRENCHES CARRIED.

350 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., May 25.

A French communiqué says, last night we made a lively attack against three points on the front of Vauclere and California plateau with good results. We captured last the observation points dominating the Ailette valley and greatly extended positions on the Northern slopes.

We carried three lines of trenches in the region east of Chevreux at night time and our fire smashed counterattack against our new position on the California plateau with heavy enemy losses.

We took 350 prisoners, including three officers.

ANGLO-FRENCH OPERATIONS.

A GREAT AID TO ITALY,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 24.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

"The Times" military correspondent expresses the opinion that Anglo-French operations by knocking the stuffing out of many German divisions, have greatly aided Italy.

It is probable that the western offensive will continue implacably and remorselessly throughout the summer and it is possible that the Russian armies will be active in June and increase the Italian freedom of attack. Nevertheless, immediate sweeping victories cannot be expected in the mountainous country.

BOMBARDMENT OF FRENCH POSITIONS.

ENEMY ATTACK BROKEN DOWN AT MONTHAUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., May 25.

A French communiqué says, on Chemindes-Dames the enemy bombarded our positions which we occupy in the regions of Vauclere and California Plateaux. Over four hundred were taken prisoners yesterday.

In Champagne enemy cannonading was brisk in the region south of Moronvillers. Our fire broke down an attack on Monthaut.

U. S. HELP TO FRANCE.

DR. WILSON'S SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 24.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., May 25.

M. Viviani declares that France can now reckon on the United States placing all her forces at the service of the cause of Right, which France is defending. He says that President Wilson, replying to his appreciation of American sympathy, said "We are brothers in the same cause."

The "Le Matin" remarks that in view of Dr. Wilson's high conscientiousness such words are very precious.

AMERICAN MEDICAL UNIT.

RECEIVED BY THE KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., May 25.

The King to-day received the American Medical unit at Buckingham Palace. The King said, in welcoming them, that he had the utmost pleasure and satisfaction in greeting the first American detachment since the great Republic had resolved to join the world struggle for ideals of civilisation. "We deeply appreciate the prompt and generous response to our needs; it is characteristic of humanity and chivalry of the American nation that the first assistance should be connected with healing and mercy."

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 5-35 p.m., May 25.

The Admiralty announces that during the week 2,664 merchantmen arrived at British ports and 2,759 sailed. Eighteen vessels of over 1,600 tons and nine under were sunk. Nine were unsuccessfully attacked. Three fishing vessels were sunk.

WANTED A UNITED RECONCILED IRELAND.

LORD CURZON'S STIRRING APPEAL.

VICTORY REQUIRES FULL STRENGTH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., May 23.

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon made a most impressive speech on behalf of the Irish Convention. He emphasised that the Government's proposals were as much a war measure as any emergency act which had been passed. He said that at each stage of the war while he was a member of the Government, it had been brought home to all of them that the condition of Ireland had been a source not of strength but of weakness to the common cause.

THE TWO RACES.

Ireland indeed presented two faces, one turned towards the battlefield with all its chivalrous ardour and personal courage for which the race was always conspicuous, and which never shone with brighter lustre than during this war. The other face was everted from the struggle, was still playing on tis ancient wrongs, still suspicious of British Governments and still declining to join whole-heartedly in the supreme effort of the united Anglo-Saxon race. They had seen the unhappy effects of this disunion in every field of action at home, where it had not been without considerable effect on the attitude of the trade unions and great labour communities whose co-operation was such a potent factor in our strength. It affected our armies in the field, which would have been all the stronger in numbers but for this.

WHAT A DISCONTENTED IRELAND WOULD MEAN.

It had not been without effect on our Allies who wondered at our failure to do for ourselves what we had succeeded in doing for others, what even in this war we were endeavouring to do for other peoples. It had given the enemy abundant opportunity to blaspheme and to practise those arts of propaganda and intrigue in which he excelled. But the effects had spread even wider afield. One who attempted to follow the recent course of events especially in Canada and Australia could not have failed to see that their splendid efforts were tinged with some sense of disappointment, and that these efforts would have been greater still had not the shadow of a discontented Ireland fallen across our path.

RIFT IN THE LUTE MUST BE CLOSED.

Nobody in touch with American thought could doubt that an immense impetus would be given to the zeal with which Americans would prosecute the war, if only she knew that this rift in the lute were closed and the Anglo-Saxon race were bending its undivided energies to the pursuance of the common end. He did not believe that America had any more desire to interfere in our domestic affairs at the present juncture than we had with hers, but a man must be affected if he did not appreciate that the co-operation of America would be heartier and more fruitful if she could feel that Ireland with whom she had so many associations was pulling its full weight in the comity of free Allied nations. America realised, as we realised, that to win the kind of victory we desired, the full strength of British Empire must be turned to that purpose. A united reconciled Ireland would be an important addition to that strength.

VALUE OF CO-OPERATION.

When the war was over and we commenced the task of reconstructing which would not be less difficult and anxious than the conduct of the war itself, who could doubt that a contented Ireland would be an asset of immeasurable value to the future settlement of interests of the British Empire; who could doubt that Great Britain would be a more powerful figure at the peace conference if she could speak with the united voice of all her sons; might not such consummation pave the way for that world-cooperation of the three greatest liberty-loving nations on earth, France, United States and ourselves, upon whose close communion and inter-dependence of action he believed the future of civilisation to a large extent depended?

EFFORT MUST BE MADE WITHOUT DELAY.

The settlement of the Irish question emerged as a world-factor of capital importance that might affect the fortunes of Great Britain in the war and the destinies of mankind for generaions. If an effort was to be made none could dispute that it should be made without delay. Since the beginning of the war the situation in Ireland had grown not better but worse, and if left alone might grow even worse. In that case, if we faltered or drifted, not merely would we parade our bankrupt statesmanship before the world but we would have earned the deserved condemnation of posterity.

Referring to the importance of the proposals in the first part of Mr. Lloyd George's letter, he said that although they had momentarily disappeared they might re-emerge later in a perhaps more acceptable form.

APPEAL TO IRISH ARISTOCRACY.

Lord Curzon then described the precedents for the Convention and its constitution on the lines similar to the Premier's statement, and concluded that it was beyond measure desirable that representatives of all those bodies and parties should attend. It would be a national misfortune if any stood aloof and grave responsibility would rest upon any of those bodies who elected to abstain. Many of their Lordships had great weight and authority in Ireland, and he prayed them to use their influence to dissuade th people from such an unfortunate and disastrous course as to abstain. The tide was running fast in Ireland and he prayed God that on this occasion they might not miss it. (Cheers).

Lord Middleton said whatever was done they must secure a large loyal element in the Convention and make it clear that the loyal element should have an adequate share in the Government.

Lord Londonderry in a maiden speech said those upholding the cause on the battlefield would ask why this settlement plan was produced in their absence, but strong though his hereditary convictions were, he would welcome any argument which would furnish a solution of the problem.

Lord Selborne agreed with Lord Lansdowne that it was impossible to return to the past. This was no longer a question for the United Kingdom but for the Empire.

Lord Beresford hoped that Irishmen in the Convention would settle the Irish question, which Englishmen would never be able to do.

PEACE ON BASIS OF STATUS QUO.

CONTRARY TO PRINCIPLES OF LIBERTY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, May 23.
Recd. 0-50 a.m., May 25.

The Belgian Minister M. Vandervelde, interviewed by Russian journalist in Petrograd, declared that peace on the basis of status quo would be contrary to principles of liberty of peoples. Liberation of Armenia, Trentino and Alsace Lorraine would not be annexations but dis-annexations. Peace would only be possible when the Kaiser and Charles retired to private life like the Tsar.

GEOGRAPHERS AT WAR-WORK.

STRANGE TALES OF DOINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., May 23.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society the President said that occasionally they received strange tales of doings of some of their most distinguished travellers in the east. For instance, one was engaged on a political mission almost within the sight of Mecca another geographer and archæologist directed from seaplane the bombardment of an enemy depot in Asia Minor in order that Greek temple might not be damaged and another, a lady, was engaged on strenuous staff work in Mesopotamia.

MR. ABBAS ALI BAIG.

RECEIVED BY THE KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., May 23.

The King to-day received in audience Mr. Abbas Ali Baig on the eve of the latter's return to India.

VIOLENT EXPLOSION IN ALDERSHOF MUNITION WORKS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, May 23.
Recd. 0-50 a.m., May 25.

There was a violent explosion in munition works at Adlershof, near Berlin. Much damage was done and many were injured.

ITALIAN OFFENSIVE

SEVERE FIGHTING IN TRAVIGNOLO VALLEY.

ENEMY EJECTED AT PICCOTO COLBRICON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 5-35 p.m., May 25.

An Italian official communiqué says:—Very severe fighting occurred on Monday night in the Travignolo Valley. The enemy penetrated our positions at Piccoto Colbricon, but our supports recaptured the whole position after violent fighting.

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., May 25.

Four hundred and sixty merchantmen entered the Italian ports during the week ending 20th instant and three hundred and eighty-seven left. No steamers were sunk. One was shelled and damaged.

RUSSIAN FRONTS.

M. KERENSLY GOES ON INSPECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, May 24.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., May 25.

M. Kerensky has gone to inspect all Russian fronts.

GERMAN MEAT RATION.

TO BE FURTHER REDUCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ZURICH, May 24.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., May 25.

It is officially admitted that the German meat ration will be further reduced after 15th August. (June?) It is stated that there will be meatless weeks.

FOOD EXPORTS TO GERMANY

STOPPAGE URGED IN DENMARK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 24.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The Copenhagan "Socialdemokraten" demands the stoppage of food exports to Germany and the reconsideration of exportation of ore in reply to the sinking of ships.

COMPULSORY SERVICE IN CANADA.

LOWEST AGE FIXED AT 20.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, May 24.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., May 25.

The Government has fixed twenty years as the lowest age to which compulsory service is applicable.

By arrangement with the United States, would-be slackers trying to leave either country will be stopped at international boundary.

PRECARIOUS GERMAN POSITION.

SIGNS OF FRESH ENEMY RETREAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 24.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

M. Henri Tudesg writing in the Paris "Journal," mentions signs of a fresh enemy retreat on the Western Front. The Germans are feverishly constructing switch trenches, which was their practice before the February withdrawal when posts of sharpshooters with machine-guns were established to retard the Allies as long as possible. These corps of sharpshooters have been reestablished and for the last three weeks a steady succession of explosions and fire behind the enemy's lines has been observed. There was no justification for the way the artillery wasted ammunition in connection with the attack on Roeux unless the alternative was carrying it in the rear. He suggests that a fresh strategic retreat is being carried out.

M. VIVIANI AND GENERAL JOFFRE.

ARRIVE AT BREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., May 25.

M. Viviani and General Joffre have arrived at Brest.

EMPIRE DAY.

FRANCE'S CORDIAL GREETINGS.

HIS MAJESTY'S DEEP APPRECIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 5-35 p.m., May 25.

The Press Bureau says that President Poincare has telegraphed to King George on the occasion of the Empire Day, renewing the warm wishes which the French people share with him for the prosperity of the United Kingdom, Dominions, the British Colonies and India, whose sons are united with the children of France and her Colonies and Protectorates in valiantly fighting for the noblest cause.

The King reciprocates the cordial wishes and expresses his and his peoples' deep appreciation. "My Empire," His Majesty says, "in union with France, her Colonies and Protectorates will continue to struggle for liberty and right until they and their gallant Allies have gained final victory."

GERMAN PIRACY.

THREE MORE SWEDISH SHIPS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, May 22.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., May 23.

The Germans have seized three more Swedish ships.

HINDENBURG LINE OBLITERATED.

A MOST CREDITABLE PERFORMANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 24.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

A correspondent at the front says that the British artillery has obliterated the Hindenburg line. Nevertheless the last German positions to be attacked which included the ruins of a village in the river valley were extremely strong. The performance was most creditable to the English and the Scottish troops engaged. It was a local operation of limited scope, but eminently successful.

MEETING OF THE CHAMBER.

M. RIBOT ON RUSSIAN CRISIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 23.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., May 25.

The meeting of the Chamber, after seven weeks adjournment was chiefly remarkable for the speech of the Premier, largely dealing with the Russian crisis. There was a general feeling when M. Ribot had finished that his words of warm encouragement and sympathy would have a splendid effect in Russia. M. Ribot began by saying that the Government had been asked by the Russian Government to enter into conversations. He said that the noble-minded men constituting the Russian Government had made statements which had given them every satisfaction, and he read a telegram from M. Terestchenko, saying that Russia would never forget France, and acknowledging that it was a splendid effort of the French people, which drew the mass of the enemy Westwards and facilitated the reconstitution of the Russian forces.

HAND IN HAND WITH RUSSIA.

M. Ribot continued, "We shall go hand in hand with Russia who remains faithful. With her there will never be any questions of a separate peace. The Russian Minister himself treated as they deserved the German sophistries regarding the formula of no annexations, no indemnities, while Germany all the time intends to keep the provinces which she formerly tore from us. (Cheers). We shall demand not annexation but restitution based on right and justice. Peace without indemnities! It is not Russia who will say there is no question of war indemnity as penalty. (Cheers, especially from Socialist benches). It will be reparation and justice. The whole world will sit in judgment.

NO WISH TO OPPRESS ANY NATIONALITY.

After referring to the Russian declaration that the war was in defence of liberty and would be prosecuted vigorously, M. Ribot said: "We shall continue the struggle, not in the sprit of conquest and annexation, but in order to get back our own. We do not wish to oppress any nationality, not even that of our enemies, because we recognise the liberty of all peoples. Let the Russian army again be taken in hand by its chiefs, and let it take the offensive while the United States is preparing to send the first divisions which will only be the forerunner of others. Let Russia but do her duty, and we shall have no more fear of our enemies. They will then ask for peace, not hypocritically as to-day, but under conditions worthy of France and if they do not ask for peace we shall be in a position to impose it." (Cheers).

EARLY DEBATE IN SUBMARINES AND FOOD QUESTION.

M. Ribot asked for the postponement of twelve interpellations relating to the offensive until Minister Painleve had concluded his deliberations with Army Committee. He asked for indefinite postponement of interpellations regarding Russia, expressing confidence that Russia would soon come to the help of the Allies.

He promised an early debate on submarines and food question.

INDIA'S ASPIRATIONS.

NEW BONDS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

PLACE IN THE EMPIRE.

SUGGESTED COUNCIL OF PRINCES.

NOTABLE GATHERING AT WESTMINSTER.

As already reported by Reuter the Indian Delegates to the War Conference were entertained at a luncheon given under the auspices of the Empire Parliamentary Association on April 24. The memorable gathering took place in the Harcourt Room of the House of Commons. The company over which the Lord Chancellor presided, says the "Daily Telegraph," had a curious and very notable air of intimate family reunion that recalled the historic occasion when Mr. Balfour in stirring words welcomed the Premiers of the daughter lands under the roof-tree of Westminster Hall.

The Lord Cancellor, proposing the toast of "The King," said that no one could look round of that gathering without realising what the Crown was for the British Empire. It was the golden link that bound it together. (Cheers.) We in this country were proud of our kingly institution. It went far and deep into our history. It had a great past, and it had a still greater future. (Cheers.) It supplied the bond between the parts of this great Empire. The races in the Empire were many. There were many languages, many religious. But all the subjects looked up to the Crown as the link which bound them together in a union, all the firmer because the trammels were so light.

INDIAN DELEGATES

Mr. Austen Chamberlain proposed "The Indian Delegates." It was the first time, he said, that the association had gone outside what he might call its own ranks, and he was sure the welcome they offered to the Indian delegates would be appreciated, and would evoke a warm response in the country from which they had come. He had reason to know they had been deeply gratified by the cordiality of the reception with which they had met at the hands of their colleagues, both of the War Cabinet and in the War Conference; and, indeed, it marked a conspicuous stage in the development of the relations of the different parts of the British Empire that, for the first time, representatives of India sat as such in council with the representatives of the other Dominions from overseas to take their part in the discussion of great Imperial problems, and seek, with their colleagues, the methods by which the country which they directly represented could best aid the progress of the common cause. These were days of trial and stress. Nowhere within the wide bounds of the British Empire were we confronted with problems more urgent, more delicate, more complex than in India. The new wine of Western democracy fermented in the old bottles of the East. Change there was not less rapid than change in the West.

The development of thoughts and ideas arising from the war among the Western nations found their counterpart in India, and it was for us here, charged with the ultimate responsibility for the Indian Government and with the care of so many hundred millions of our fellow-subjects, to help to the full measure of our ability the realisation of their very natural aspirations to play in time and as circumstances permitted a full and large part in the life of the Empire of which they and we were alike members. If he might speak from what was, after all, a very limited experience and knowledge of India, he would say that the people of India had keen susceptibilities and quick sympathy. We and they might not always understand one another. They might sometimes be impatient of the control we exercised. They were striving for the recognition of their status and position in the Empire and the aid which they could bring to the Empire for the right to play a full part in it. These things would come only as the result of time, and as Indians qualified for the possession of greater liberties and the exercise of greater responsibilities. But we of the Mother of Parliaments, we of an Empire founded on freedom and justice above all others, were bound to have sympathy with the aspirations that Indians entertained. (Hear, hear.) We were bound to lend India a helping and a guiding hand, and to strive to make the British Government in that country a fitting training school for the development of India's capacities and liberties. (Cheers.)

SOLDIER AND STATESMAN.

As he coupled the toast with the name of the Maharajah of Bikanir, he was specially bound on that occasion to recognise the part which India's Ruling Princes and Chiefs played in her development and the services she had rendered to the Empire. Nowhere was that passionate and devoted loyalty to the King of which the chairman had spoked more truly part of the being of men than among the Ruling Princes. In no part of the Empire had more universal, more generous efforts for our support and assistance been made. They drank with heartfelt sympathy and good wishes to the Indian delegates. But they drank with special pleasure to the Maharajah of Bikanir, the model of a great Indian ruler, devoted to the King Emperor and to the Empire of which his State formed a part, a soldier in many fields—(Cheers)—and a statesman both in India and in the Conference here at home. And he had contributed a force that had won honour among the forces who were now upholding the banners of the Empire. (Cheers.)

The Maharajah of Bikanir, who was received with much cheering, said: It is with no small feelings of gratitude and pleasure that I rise to offer, on behalf of the Ruling Princes and on behalf of my colleagues and myself, our thanks for the extremely kind and generous terms in which reference has been made to us to-day, and for the kindly welcome and reception with which you have honoured us. I would like to add that we particularly appreciate the signal honour which you have done us by going out of your way to establish a record in giving us non-parliamentary people this very kind and hospitable entertainment. It will be greatly appreciated in India, and will, believe me, invoke the warmest response in all parts of my country. Specially will they appreciate the courtesy you have done us at coming from an association like yours, so nearly related to the Mother of Parliament, an institution which it is the aim and ambition of all countries, old or new, to adopt with such special modifications as may be necessary to suit local conditions.

For the first time India has sent representatives to the Imperial War Cabinet and War Conference, and this has caused widespread gratification as a large and, may I be permitted respectfully to add, somewhat overdue, recognition of India's unflinching loyalty and devotion to the King-Emperor of her position within the Empire, and the service which it has been both her pride and her privilege to render in the greatest crisis which we have had to face. It has been my honour to be selected among other representatives to come from India and give any local expression of views which might help the Empire to bring this war to successful and glorious termination, which is the chief duty that we place before ourselves. (Cheers.) I beg you to believe that the first consideration of the present moment in India of all concerned is to devote all energies and resources to the war. (Cheers.)

INDIA'S AIMS.

So much has been written and said about the aims and aspirations of India that, perhaps, you would desire me to-day to tell you something about them. It is hardly necessary for me to remind you that two-thirds of the area of India is British India proper and one-third territories of Indian Ruling Princes, who enjoy and glory in being under the protection of his Majesty the King-Emperor, and are proud to have come into the British Empire by means of treaties of perpetual friendship and alliance with the British Government. Incidentally, I may mention that next year it will be exactly one hundred years since my own State and my ancestors entered into political relations with the British Government by concluding such a treaty. (Cheers.) If, by the grace of God, the war is brought to a successful conclusion by that time, we hope to celebrate the event fittingly.

I would sum up India's hopes for the future in a few sentences. I refer to British India. The foremost consideration and constant care at all times is to render what loyal service we can to our Emperor. It is hardly necessary for me to assure you how deeply imbued we are with feelings of profound veneration and devoted attachment to our gracious Sovereign and the Throne. (Cheers.) And it is equally unnecessary, I hope, to assure you that the welfare of the Empire, for loyal and patriotic motives, if also for motives of enlightened self-interest, is a matter of abiding concern to us. Always subject to these two qualifications, which are uppermost in the mind of every right-thinking and loyal citizen of India, and they are irrefutably by far the overwhelming majority of the population, our next aspiration is not unnaturally to see our country under the guidance and help of Great Britain, make material advance on constitutional lines in political and economical matters, and ultimately to attain under the standard of our King-Emperor, that freedom and autonomy which you in this country secured long ago, and which the Dominions have also enjoyed for some time past. Of our loyalty to the Sovereign, and our genuine desire to contribute our utmost to the well-being of the Empire, it is not for me to dwell upon on this occasion, but India and the Indians will not be found lagging behind in their efforts in the Empire's cause.

Is it surprising that India should be aiming at her political regeneration? You have given education on Western lines to Indians, and after centuries of close and intimate connection with Great Britain, the land of liberal traditions and popular institutions, we should be foolish if we did not see much that is good in your political life, and still more foolish if, after grasping the good points of your national life, we did not desire to graft upon our system all that is good in yours whenever the conditions permit. I am prepared to admit that Indian self-government, Indian autonomy within the British Empire, is a difficult problem, but is the difficulty such as to be insoluble by British statesmanship and British goodwill and sympathy? Or are the present conditions in India so irreconcilable with Indian aspirations as to render the question merely academic, one to be relegated to the background, and only brought out in the distant future? There is a diversity of races, certainly. But what about Canada? What about South Africa?

"EMPIRE WITHIN AN EMPIRE."

Taking all its different races and customs into account, we must bear in mind that India is not a country, but a vast continent. (Cheers.) It is not a State, but an Empire within an Empire. (Cheers.)

Unfortunately we have unrest in India and sedition. People living at a distance, and not fully acquainted with the facts, are apt at times in this connection to get a somewhat erroneous impression. So far as sedition is concerned, it is confined to an extremely small percentage of the vast population—(hear, hear)— to extremists and anarchists. The millions of the Indian people are loyal to the core. (Cheers.) The unrest which exists is of two kinds. That which the seditionists attempt to spread, happily with small results, has to be faced and is being faced and suitably tackled by the authorities, and it is our earnest hope that it may be possible gradually to eradicate the evil, which is a cancerous growth, not, however, peculiar to India. The other kind of unrest is what has been happily described by a British statesman as "legitimate." It is in the minds of people who are as loyal as you or I. (Hear, hear.) I decline to believe that British statesmanship will not rise to the occasion, and it depends on whether Indian problems are or are not handled with sympathy, with imagination, with broad-minded perspicacity, that that legitimate unrest will die out or continue. It is the strong opinion of many who have given the subject thought that if the people of India were given a greater voice and power in directions in which they have shown their fitness we should hear much less of the unrest, agitation, and irresponsible criticism which is certainly gaining ground. Desperation would give way to patience for India has confidence in the word and good faith of England, and the enemies of order and good government would be foiled.

THE CHANGING EAST.

The "unchanging East" is changing very rapidly and beyond conception. Under the invigorating influence of Britain she is making remarkable and gratifying strides. No reasonabe person will contend that India is ripe at the present moment for self-government in the full sense of the term, but there are many who think there is room for political reform. On the part of Indians there is need for patience, a sense of responsibility, and concentration upon that which is attainable. To you we look for sympathy and readiness to recognise the changes that are taking place in India, to help Indians to achieve that further progress which in due course will realise her aspirations. We are confident these questions will be considered in time in such a manner as to permit of something being done at the conclusion of the war, not as the price of loyalty, for the services of India, for India realises better than anybody else that her loyalty has no price, but her adherence to England and the Empire is not due to unworthy motives—she feels she can only realise her object within the Empire and with the assistance of the British people. But after our concern for the Empire, our greatest anxiety is to see our country progressing and prospering. About one third of India and one fourth of the Indian population is under the direct rule of ruling Princes and chiefs, under the suzerainty of the King-Emperor. Speaking concerning British India. We have no desire whatever to encroach on the affairs of British India, any more than we desire interference with our own internal affairs. These ideas have been matured for some years, and were definitely and officially brought forward some time ago at a meeting of Princes convened by Lord Chelmsford at Delhi, and his speech and the attitude of the Government lead us to hope that the question is receiving sympathetic consideration. (Cheers.).

The toast of "The Chairman" was proposed by Mr. A. Chamberlain.

In responding the Lord Chancellor said it was hoped that before very long it might be possible to organise a Parliamentary visit of the association to India.

THE GUESTS.

Supporting the Lord Chancellor at the luncheon were Colonel his Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner, Earl Curzon, Viscount Milner, the Speaker, Mr. A. Chamberlain, Mr. Long, General Sir William Robertson, Sir Robert Borden, Lieut.-General Smuts, the Right Hon. W. F. Massey, Sir Joseph Ward, and Mr. H. Samuel.

There were also present:

Sir J. T. Agg-Gardner, M.P., Captain L. S. Amery, M.P., Mr. Cecil Beck, M.P., Mr. A. Bigland, M.P., Lord Blyth, Sir Edgar Bowring, Earl Brassey, Mr. Edmund Bristol, M.P., Colonel Lord Burnham, Mr. Evelyn Cecil, M.P., Mr. W. H. Cowan, M.P., Mr. Howard D'Egville, Lieut.-Colonel Sir James Dunlop-Smith, Lord Farquhar, the Right Hon. Andrew Fisher, Mr. Hayes Fisher, M.P., Sir J. Fortescue Flannery, Bt., M.P., Mr. Moreton Frewen, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bt., M.P., Colonel J. W. Greig, M.P., Lieut.-Colonel J. Norton Griffiths, D.S.O., M.P., Mr. Charles A. Hanson, M.P., Mr. Lewis Haslam, M.P., the Hon. J. D. Hazen, M.P., Sir C. S. Henry, Bt., M.P., Colonel B. R. Hepburn, M.P., Mr. A. Illingworth, M.P., Lord Islington, Sir John Jackson, M.P., Colonel H. M. Jessel, M.P., Mr. W. King, Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke, M.P., Lord Lamington, Mr. D. C. McGrath, M.P., the Hon. Sir Thomas Mackenzie, Mr. H. J. Mackinder, M.P., Mr. Donald Macmaster, K.C., M.P., Viscount Mersey, Sir James S. Meston, Viscount Midleton, Sir A. Mond, Bt., M.P., the Right Hon. Sir Edward Morris, Mr. R. Munro, K.C., M.P., Major J. R. P. Newman, M.P., Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., Captain the Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., Mr. E. Parkes, M.P., Mr. H. Pike Pease, M.P., Mr. De F. Pennefather, M.P., the Hon. Sir George Perley, M.P., Mr. Basil E. Peto, M.P., Colonel E. Pryce-Jones, M.P., Mr. S. Roberts, M.P., the Right Hon. W. Schreiner, Sir S. P. Sinha, Sir Swire Smith, M.P., Sir A. Spicer, Bt., M.P., Mr. G. Stewart, M.P., Mr. E. A. Strauss, M.P., Lord Sydenham, Colonel Hadley Tremain, M.P., Mr. J. Cathcart Wason, M.P., Captain R. Grant Webster, Colonel Gerald V. White, M.P., Mr. J. W. Wilson, M.P., Colonel C. E. Yate, M.P.

LUCKY BAG AT MATHERAN.

AUCTIONING H. E. LADY WILLINGDON'S GIFTS.

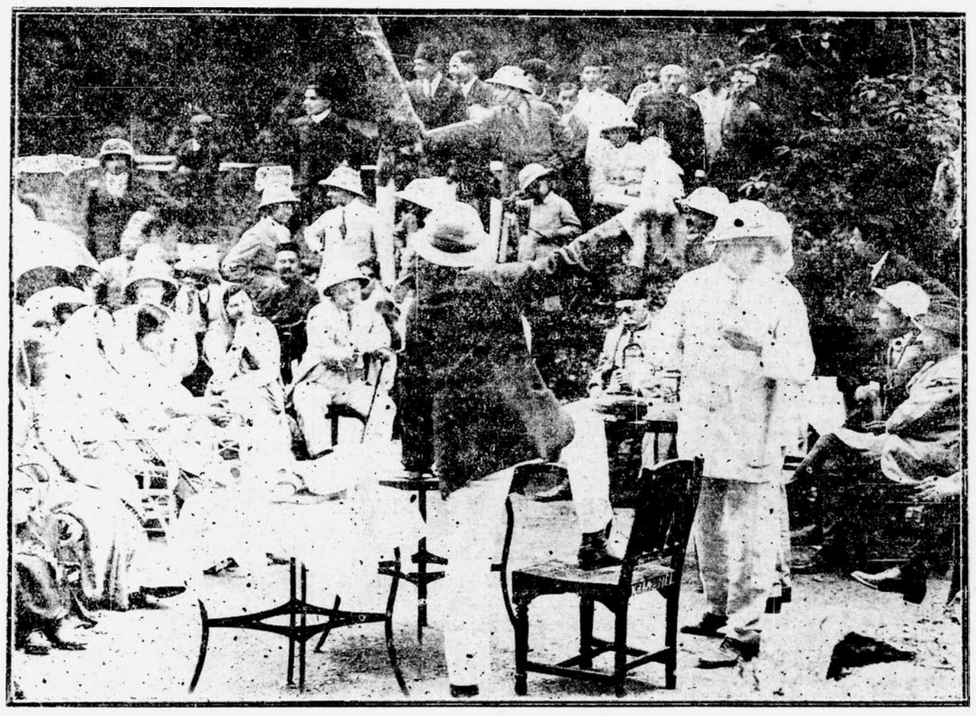

Photo by S. Lord, Matheran.

The above shows a portion of the assembly at the auction sale of articles sent by her Excellency Lady Willingdon for Mrs. Colonel Kharoghat's Matheran Lucky Bag. His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, seated on the right in the picture, had just completed successfully the sale of Lady Willingdon's Money Bag and Sir Jamsetji Jijeebhoy is seen selling a small doll from the same collection. This doll was purchased one after another by the wealthy people present who included Sir Nowroji Vakil, Mr. Dhunjisha Bomanji, Mr. Habib and others, till at length it fell to H. H. the Thakore Saheb. Sir Nowroji on getting it protested and hoped he was not in his second childhood yet, so it was sold and resold until it brought Rs. 250 to the Fund, amid great amusement.

EMPIRE DAY.

GATHERING IN JHAVERBAG.

"Empire Day" was celebrated yesterday in Jhaverbaug, Kalbadevi Road, Sir Jugmohandas Varjivandas presiding. The chairman in the course of his speech asked the audience to subscribe to the War Loan. Several other speakers also spoke on the need of supporting the War Loan. Prayers were then offered and Harikirtan performed. Rai Bahadur P. B. Joshi in the course of a long speech said:—

"A special interest attaches to our celebration of the Empire Day this year, because events are occuring which tend to show that the Indians shall not in future, be denied the rights of free citizenship of the British Empire. Three representatives of India have been admitted to the Imperial Conference in London. This is very gratifying, and more encouraging than this is the speech delivered by the present Premier of England at Guildhall, in which, Mr. Lloyd George, while gratefully acknowledging the valuable services rendered to the Empire by India and the Colonies, says that the Dominions and India have now established claims to equal partnership in the affairs of the Empire. This augurs well for the future of India.

When India has not a single member of her own in the British Parliament, when Indians are excluded from the commissioned ranks in the Army and Navy even of India and when the people of India have not equal rights in the administration of their own country, we fail to see any special attraction or any special charm in the declaration of the worthy Premier that India has established her claim for equal partnership in the affairs of the Empire. If the Prime Minister is true to his words—and we have no doubt about that, and if the British nation really wants to raise their Indian fellow-subjects to a status of equal partnership, let the Home Authorities clearly announce the liberal policy which they propose to adopt for the future welfare and advancement of India. The time for sweet words and charming speeches is gone. The time for some definite action for the adoption of a generous policy has arrived." With a vote of thanks to the chairman the proceedings came to an end.

CALCUTTA GARRISON PARADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 24.

The Calcutta garrison this morning paraded on the occasion of the Empire Day to salute the flag that flies over the Empire. On the Maidan in front of Lansdowne Statue a flagstaff had been erected from which the Union Jack flew gaily near which a band was stationed. Regiments assembled at various entrances to the Red Road made a brave show as they marched up from their respective parade grounds. Many recruits of Indian Defence Force were not in uniform, in addition to the part of a British infantry regiment, a squadron of Indian cavalry, and a regiment of Indian infantry. Flags flew all day over all public buildings and mercantile houses.

NAINITAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAINITAL, May 24.

The Empire Day was celebrated at Nainital by a parade on the flats of the boy scouts and children from the various schools, both European and Indian. An address was delivered by the Hon. Mr. De La Fosse, Director of Public Instruction. At its conclusion the National Anthem was sung by all present and three cheers were given for the flag of the Empire. Among those present were the Lieut.-Governor and the General Officer Commanding the 7th Meerut Division.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

NEARING 24 CRORES.

BENGAL GATHERING SPEED.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to the time of going to Press.

Total applications up to 7 p.m. on 24th May Rs. 23,90,02,935.

	Rs.
Bombay ..	..7,74,13,900*
Bengal ..	..6,87,82,000
Madras ..	..1,15,38,200
United Provinces	..1,73,18,400
Punjab ..	..1,76,54,900
Burma ..	..1,07,09,200
Bihar and Orissa	.. 28,76,900
Central Provinces	.. 40,69,900
Assam ..	.. 6,63,600
Minor Administrations.	1,13,97,700
Total Rs.	..22,24,24,700†

*Exclusive of Rs. 50,50,350 through Post Office till 16th May.

†Exclusive of Rs. 1,65,78,235 through Post Office till 9th May.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	24-5-17 Rs.	Up to date. Rs.
War Loan	Nil	1,74,100
War Bonds ..	Nil	5,25,600
Cash Certificates..	22,118-8	8,86,307
Total ..	Rs.22,118-8	15,86,007

ROYAL CALCUTTA TURF CLUB DERBY SWEEP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 24.

The Secretary, Royal Calcutta Turf Club, announces that the total subscriptions to the Derby Sweep 1917 amount to Rs. 7,32,750. The first prize will be Rs. 2,93,100, the second prize Rs. 1,46,550, and the third Rs. 73,275. There will also be 25 prizes of Rs. 2,931 each and 200 prizes of Rs. 550 each. The first five lakhs lottery is still open to public.

COMPARISON OF PROVINCIAL WAR LOAN FIGURES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 24.

The Calcutta Financial correspondent of the "Madras Mail" in an interesting comparison of the provincial war loan figures draws attention to the fact that, in addition to profits of industrial enterprises, the far distant Bengal enjoys immense profits from permanent revenue settlement. In the last financial statistics published the Government says land revenue is set down at 30 1/3 crores, Bengal contributing 2¾ crores, Madras 2 2/3, the United Provinces 6½. And so on work out these figures, says the correspondent, for the last twenty years and you will see that for good, or ill, this province (Bengal) has been left in possession of wealth that less fortunate provinces probably regard as beyond the dreams of avarice. When Madras totals up its financial aid to Government in the present year, it can insist quite fairly that although it has invested four crores less than this province (Bengal), which will, of course, receive high interest for its investments, it has contributed at least four crores more in land revenue which is quite as useful to Government and does not urden the country with interest charges.

STOPPAGE OF RACING.

PREMIER RECEIVES JOCKEY CLUB DEPUTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.

Recd. 0-15 a.m., May 25.

Mr. Lloyd George to-day received a deputation of the Jockey Club respecting the stoppage of racing. He was conciliatory and promised to see them again at the end of June.

The Shielding Shadow

BY RANDALL PARRISH

Novelized From the Motion Picture Play of the Same Name.

Released by the Pathe Exchange.

(Copyright, 1916, by Randall Parrish.)

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

RAVENGAR, a mysterious friend of Leontine's, who comes to her rescue when she needs aid.

LEONTINE NAVARRE, wife of Sebastian, who seeks to clear the name of Jerry Carson, her girlhood sweetheart.

SEBASTIAN NAVARRE, who planned a forgery to win Leontine but who is now infatuated with Bianca and wants to marry her.

BIANCA, queen of the underworld, who is attracted by Sebastian's wealth.

ONE LAMP LOUIE, confederate of Sebastian's in the forgery which sent Jerry Carson to prison.

EIGHTH EPISODE,

"THE HAUNTED HAND."

CHAPER I.

Sebastian Navarre, seated in his study, took the clipping from the hand of Louis Lamb. It detailed briefly how a man and woman had been rescued from the wreck of a balloon by McQuarrie, the keeper of Pilot Light, five miles off the coast.

"It's them," said Louis, as Sebastian finished reading and handed back the clipping.

"Curse them!" said Sebastian with much feeling. "Why can't we ever get out of this tangle, Louis?"

Louis Lamb only looked at him quizzically. In fact the little crook, having no social position like his partner in crime, was less concerned about the ultimate discovery of the conspiracy which had sent Jerry Carson to a felon's cell, and thence to his death, long years before. He, at least, could fly at the first warning, which would mean, for Sebastian a life in death.

"It's your wife and that man Ravengar," said Louis. "There ain't no doubt of it. The balloon caught fire, just as I had arranged, but they escaped. I guess they're immortal and there ain't no way of killing them off."

"Louis, you'll have to investigate this," said Sebastian.

"I guess I might," said Louis with a meaning smile.

"Well?" demanded Sebastian impatiently.

"But I ain't settling the overhead expenses of this partnership, senor. The price, if you please."

Sebastian pulled out his pocketbook and peeled off five one hundred-dollar bills. Louis looked at them, counted them, and slipped them into his pocket.

"I'll go and see," he said, rising.

"And if you find any way of getting rid of them, don't wait to telephone me first," said Sebastian sarcastically.

When Louis had gone he began pacing his study with feverish anxiety. Everything seemed going wrong. Since he had sent his rival, Jerry Carson, to prison, and married Leontine, he had regretted his participation in the crime times without number. He had tired of Leontine, but she had refused to divorce him until he had confessed to his share in the conspiracy againstt Jerry, her dead lover; he had tried fruitlessly to kill her; now fate seemed to have drawn her noose about him. He pulled at his collar, as if he felt a rope around his neck. If Leontine died, what hope had he of living down the past, so long as Louis Lamb existed?

Then there arose before his mental vision the face of Bianca, the beautiful criminal for whose sake he had abandoned his hopes of reconciliation with his wife, Bianca: His face softened. She would help him out of his troubles. He would ask her to come away with him somewhere where they could both start their lives anew together.

He put on his hat and made his way toward Bianca's house.

Bianca, meanwhile, was in the midst of one of those domestic scenes that were so harrowing to her followers.

It was several days since she had trapped Ravengar in her cellar. The man's mysterious disappearances and reappearances had seemed to her superstitious mind proof of some occult power wielded by him. He hypnotized her; she, who had never given her heart before, had offered it to the prisoner, who had coolly rejected it. She had thought of murdering him; had thought of pleading with him; she felt his superiority, and he filled her thoughts by night and day.

She had gone down to the cellar to make him a final proposition, not less than the entire offer of her heart and fortune. His love seemed to her the only thing in life just then.

And she had found the cell empty Ravengar had escaped, in spite of locks and padlocks, and a triple guard of Chinese attendants.

She called her followers and overwhelmed them with her fury. They cowered before her like lashed slaves. Bianca had a tongue that could search out the weak spots of an enemy's armor like the keenest of swords.

In the midst of the scene Sebastian's card was presented to her. Instantly she grew calm. Bianca's head ruled her heart. Though she loved Ravengar, she was well aware that she could bring Sebastian to her feet at any moment. The Spaniard's vast wealth, his social position, the possibility of escaping from her life into a sphere where her exploits were unknown had never ceased to fascinate her.

She dismissed Ravengar from her mind temporarily and, a few minutes later was greeting Sebastian with an alluring smile that conveyed, in a woman's subtle manner, the possibility of more than the conventionality of the welcome disclosed.

"I am in trouble," began Sebastian.

Bianca seated herself upon the lounge beside him. "Tell me your trouble, Senor Navarre," she said, bending toward him.

Through the terrific storm that beat about the lighthouse Leontine was conscious only of supreme happiness in Ravengar's presence.

She did not love this man who had appeared in so mysterious a manner to rescue her at critical epochs of her life. She had told herself again and again that the rest of her life must be devoted to the clearing of Jerry's name. And Jerry, long dead, still held her heart. Yet Leontine knew that if there had never been Jerry she would have loved Ravengar.

And as great as her love for Jerry was her sense of trust in Ravengar. She leaned on him, she felt that in her storm-swept life he alone could guide her and protect her.

Now, fully restored after their experiences in the burning balloon, Leontine and Ravengar sat together in the little round room on the bottom floor of the lighthouse, while Keeper McQuarrie and his wife busied themselves with the meal that they were making ready for their guests above.

Ravengar had taken Leontine's hand in his and he was looking into her eyes.

"I am glad you trust me," he was saying. "Madame Navarre, I know more of your life than you suppose. I know that you are nominally married to a man you detest, whose conduct has been unbearable I know that he won your hand by fraud."

The tears streamed down Leontine's cheeks. "I have nobody to trust but you. I am always grateful to you for your kindness," she answered.

"Kindness?" asked Ravengar. "Dear Leontine, I am conscious of stronger feelings than those you attribute to me. I love you, Leontine."

She could not help but listen to him There was that in his manner which robbed his words of insult, though she was a married woman. She knew that Ravengar would be faithful unto death, would be content to give all and to ask nothing.

Gently she withdrew her hand from his.

"Mr. Ravengar, you know that I am married," she said. "Unhappily married—yes, but legally bound. And I have a mission to perform. Until the memory of Jerry Carson is cleared I cannot even take the first steps toward securing a divorce from my husband. He alon can aid me by confessing the part he played in that tragedy. The clearing of Jerry Carson's memory means everything in the world to me, more even than life itself.

Ravengar remained silent for a moment.

"Leontine," he said presently, "I think I love you the more because of your loyalty to that lost sweetheart of yours."

(CHAPTER 2.)

Suddenly Leontine's eyes wandered toward the little slit of a window which gave upon the raging seas. In a blinding flash of lightning she distinctly saw the face of Louis Lamb pressed close against the pane.

She screamed. Ravengar ran over to the window. Nothing was to be seen there.

"Find him!" cried Leontine. "It is one of my husband's spies. He has tracked us here!"

With a bound Ravengar was at the door He rushed out into the raging storm, slipping and stumbling over the sea-washed rocks. But there was nothing except the whipping wind and the raging sea. He turned back and re-entered the lighthouse. Leontine was crouching, trembling against the wall.

"It was nothing Leontine," he said. "You were overwrought. There is nobody outside. There could be nobody."

And he tried to soothe her, but Leontine knew that her fears were not imaginary ones. However, she said nothing. The storm was growing fiercer. Ravengar could no longer make his words heard above the pealing of the thunder, which was continuous. The intense lightning flashes made the night as bright as day.

Leontine had not been mistaken Louie had started in an open boat from the mainland before the storm reached its height. It was a difficult pull through the sea, and the little crook who was a coward at heart, would have turned back had it not been more difficult to face the wind and the current. A dozen times he was on the point of giving himself up in despair for lost. But somehow the terror in his heart spurred him on until at last, exhausted and with bleeding hands, he reached the rocky ledge.

He beached his boat in a dry cave and started to investigate the light-house. A brief glance through the window had shown him that those whom he sought were inside.

Fascinated, he saw Ravengar take Leontine by the hand. This amused Louie. He watched them till the sudden flash of lighting revealed him to the girl.

Louie saw that he was discovered, and bolted for the cave. Fearing Ravengar, he crouched low there, hearing him pass and repass upon the rocks outside. When Ravengar was gone Louie emerged.

He was in a difficult position. His boat was safe enough, but it seemed as if he would have to spend the night there, and a great part of the following day, until the sea had grown calm enough to allow him to pull back to the coast. And Louie was an epicure in his way and had no relish for a day without a meal.

As he crouched there he was conscious that the storm ever increased. Never had such a storm been seen along that coast within the memory of man. It drove the breakers clean over the rocky ledge, leaving only the inner portion of the cave free. The lightning hissed and crackled as the bolts struck the water. Louie shivered in fear.

Suddenly he heard a rending noise without. In spite of his terror, Louie crawled through the wet shingle at the mouth of the cave to investigate. A bolt had struck the upper portion of the lighthouse, which had fallen into the water. And the lightning played about the ruined structure, in the basement of which Leontine cowered at Ravengar's side.

Suddenly another bolt hit the displaced stones and mortar at the top of the shaft. For an instant there was a profound silence; then Louie saw that the entire structure was leaning toward him.

He shrieked and dived for his cave. He was just in time. For, with a mighty roar the ruins of the lighthouse toppled, collapsed, and went crashing to the rocks, a mass of shapeless debris.

That was the climax of the storm. As if satisfied to have worked its will, it began to subside. The seas still rolled over the broken mass of masonry, but the intervals between the flashes and the peals grew longer. And at last, crouching in his cave Louie slept, animal like, at the passing of the danger.

At dawn he stretched himself and went out of the cave. The sun was bright upon the rolling waves. He calculated that by late afternoon it would be possible for him to attempt the crossing. He felt safe now, and, at the thought that Leontine and Ravengar, the two persons whom he feared most in the world, were buried beneath the ruins, an amused smile crept over his face.

He started to investigate. The lowest story of the tower was still intact. The bolt which had struck the lighthouse had snapped it off above here bodily. But if anyone survived within that sealed chamber, escape was impossible for him.

Then Louie came upon the crushed bodies of Keeper McQuarrie and his wife, lying half-buried beneath the debris.

He was quite satisfied now. Leontine and Ravengar would trouble him no more. Grinning, and rubbing his empty stomach, Louis Lamb turned away. That evening he drove his boat ashore upon the mainland and hurried to the station, eager to apprize Sebastian that all was well.

"You swear that you saw their bodies in the ruins?" asked Sebastian of Louie eagerly.

"I saw them lying dead together," answered the little crook, who had already constructed this scene out of his imagination and believed it to be true.

"Good Lord! It's terrible!" muttered Sebastian.

He was not altogether devoid of feeling. Now that Leontine was, as he supposed, dead, thoughts of her obtruded themselves upon his mind. He saw her again in her girlhood days in the Argentine, when he had wooed her so long and so vainly. There had been times, as he was well aware, since his marriage when a little tact, a little unselfishness might have won her love. Now he was momentarily overcome by the thought of her lying dead in the ruins of the lighthouse.

But he quickly shook off the vision from his mind. In place of Leontine's face there rose the face of Bianca. She told him that until he was free his hopes were useless. Now he was free—and he meant to lose no time.

He was perfectly aware that Bianca's interest in him lay principally in his vast fortune; but he cherished the sam chope that many men have held, that a bad woman may be made a good one by love and tenderness. Women are said to have held the same view about men.

"Make yourself at home, Louie," cried Sebastian in exultation. "Help yourself to the cigars. I've got to go out. I'll be back in a couple of hours, and then we can go a little deeper into matters."

Interpreting the invitation in his own way, Louis Lamb lit a cigar, cocked his feet upon the table and fell into a pleasant reverie.

CHAPTER 3.

With Leontine and Ravengar out of the way, he saw the last fear removed. He had done good work for Sebastian, and Sebastian should pay him liberally for it. In imagination he was already plunging his hand deep into Sebastian's hoard.

Sebastian hastened to Bianca's house. A little surprised at another visit from him so soon, Bianca nevertheless put on her prettiest dress and entered the reception room in which he was waiting. She looked, in the shaded light of the apartment, almost girlish. A violent passion for her swept through Sebastian's heart.

"Bianca, I am free," he cried, catching her by the hands. "My wife has just been killed in an accident. Will you marry me now?"

Bianca remained perfectly silent for a few moments. While Sebastian was speaking there was running through her mind the thought of Ravengar, the mysterious stranger, whom she had kept imprisoned in her cellar, and who had escaped so mysteriously. She thought, too, of the mystic warning of the hands and eyes, to which she attributed a supernatural explanation.

She thought that she loved Ravengar, while Sebastian was for her simply a rich man such as she had flocked time without number. But her head was dominant in her just now, and she subdued the clamor[illegible] I will be your wife, Sebastian," she answered, putting her arms about his neck. Her head drooped forward upon his shoulder. She raised her face and smiled into his. Sebastian caught her in his arms and kissed her madly.

Suddenly a look of terror came over Bianca's face. She was staring into a far corner of the room. "Look there!" she almost screamed.

Sebastian started round. He saw a pair of eyes and a white hand that had apparently arisen out of nothing. The eyes were glaring at him, and the fingers of the hand, raised threateningly, were outstretched toward him. Then, as he watched, the vision was dissolved.

For a moment the man and the woman cowered in terror. Both had seen the spectacle before, and it had lost nothing of its influence by repetition. Then, with determination, Sebastian stepped quickly forward and seized a chair. Swinging it over his head, he ran into the corner where the eyes and hand had been.

They were there no longer. The room was perfectly devoid of life, except for himself and Bianca. And he stopped dead, feeling that he was in the grip of some mysterious force whose enmity was implacable.

Bianca staggered to his side. "What does it mean?" she whispered, shaking with terror.

Sebastian put his arm about her. "I don't know, Bianca," he answered. "But I'm not afraid of it, whatever it is. It hasn't harmed me yet, and I guess it never will."

"Then—you have seen it before?" Bianca whispered.

"And you?" demanded Sebastian in astonishment.

And, as they looked at each other, the past of each rose up and confronted them, and the two lives seemed to be linked in the same destiny.

* * * * *

Louie was not in his house when Sebastian returned. Tired of waiting, the little crook had gone to his hotel. And there he, too, was linked in with the web now being swiftly woven about his confederate.

It was on the next night that Louie received a brief note from Sebastian announcing the latter's marriage on the following evening to Bianca, and inviting him to attend at his bride's house. Louie set the note down and grinned.

"I guessed as much. Well, he ain't lost any time," he said to himself.

Nevertheless, he felt pleased at the invitation. It gratified his pride, and seemed evidence that Sebastian meant to play square with him in the matter of money. He lit a cigarette and strutted up and down the room.

Suddenly his eye caught something in the opposite corner. It was the mystic hands and eyes, and the eyeballs moved as if strung on wires. They glared at him, and the outstretched finger was at once peremptory and menacing.

Louie rushed frantically into the corner, striking out right and left with his fists, dashing them fruitlessly against the walls. The eyes and hands had disappeared. He drew back and stared in amazement at the wallpaper. He thought he must have been the victim of a hallucination. He shivered and moaned, licking his lips and glancing furtively from side to side.

Suddenly he saw the hand again—the hand, no longer the eyes. It seemed poised in the air above the table at which he had been seated. It descended, picked up a pen, and began to write something upon the letter from Sebastian.

Louie rushed over to the table. As he reached it the pen was flung down and the hand vanished. Louie picked up the letter. In a different writing he found the following postscript:

"If Sebastian marries Bianca you will die."

Louie shrank back in overwhelming terror. Then, assuming an air of bravado, he picked the letter from the table and crumpled it in his hand.

Suddenly a hand inserted itself in the back of his collar and forced him to his knees. Louie screamed as he fought in vain in the grasp of his invisible assailant. And as suddenly he was released and sent sprawling upon the floor.

As he tried to rise he saw the finger pointing to the postscript of the letter.

He rose from his knees and stood staring like one bereft of reason at the supernatural writing.

XLII.

Nobody had missed Louie at Bianca's house, or thought anything of his absence. The invitation which Sebastian had flung to him in the exuberance of his happiness had already passed from Sebastian's mind. He was about to start with Bianca and the wedding party for the church when Louis Lamb was announced; and Bianca waited in hardly concealed impatience for the little man to enter.

Louie's appearance was unconventional enough. He was wearing a flashy suit of a sporting aspect, he did not remove his hat from his head, and his manner was decidedly erratic as he pushed his way toward Bianca and Sebastian.

"You two ain't going to get married," he announced truculently.

"Why not Louie?" inquired Sebastian, thinking that the crook had already begun to celebrate the occasion.

"I got my reasons, that's all," Louie replied. "If you try it I'll split everything. You're a forger, and you'll go to jail. See?"

CHAPTER 4.

Louie thrust his jaw forward almost into Sebastian's face. Sebastian took him by the arm.

"What's the trouble, Louie?" he inquired. "Go home, my boy. Take my advice, now, and go home."

"I tell you you two ain't going to get married," shouted Louie.

Instantly Sebastian's anger was kindled in answer to the other man's. He seized Louie by the throat and flung him to the floor.

Bianca laid her hand lightly on Sebastian's arm.

"Let us be starting, dear," she said. "There is no need to pay further attention to this fool."

The [illegible] that Sebastian hesitated, she nodded.

"What is the matter? You don't really think he means any mischief, do you?"

"He—he means what he says," answered Sebastian.

For the first time Bianca sensed some purpose in Louie's folly. She was a woman of determination. She glanced at the little crook and made a swift decision. She turned to one of her attendants.

Louie, glancing at her, saw a slight movement of her lips and fingers. Criminal as he was, and versed in the ways of crime, he knew what that sign meant. It was the death sign. Bianca was taking no chances on the threshold of her marriage.

Louie, staring at the man, saw him nod in answer to Bianca's signal. Bianca turned to Louie once more.

"Did you mean what you said?" she demanded, "about sending Senor Navarre to jail if he marries me?"

"Yes", snapped Louie.

The two men came forward and took Louie by the arms. He went with them quietly into the next room. One of them released his prisoner to open the secret panel. Instantly Louie struck the other in the face, felling him to the ground. Free for the moment, Louie drew a revolver and fired at the second man point blank.

The party in the inner room rushed in to see one of the two men struggling to his feet and the second writhing in his own blood. Louie had escaped through the open panel.

He found himself in Bianca's boudoir. He dashed for the door. But Sebastian was quicker. Before he could turn the handle he was upon him.

Louie was not a brave man, but had seen the sign, and fear rendered him desperate. He dashed his fists into Sebastian's face, felling him to the floor. He bounded toward the window and flung it open. As Sebastian regained his feet the party, entering saw Louie spring to the window sill.

Bianca, standing at the doorway, placed her fingers upon a little knob, apparently an electric bell. Instantly, a huge shutter of steel snapped down into place before the window, blocking Louie's escape. Another inch of two, and Louie would have been decapitated.

"Get him now!" commanded Bianca in crisp tones of command.

Louie leaped for the nearest man and, with a strength which he had not known he possessed, swung him before him as a shield against the half-circle of revolvers covering him. He edged toward the door again, the man struggling helplessly in Louie's grip.

They fell to the floor together, clawing at each other like wild beasts. None of the others dared to shoot, so violent were their movements.

Bianca calmly watched the performance. The men were working their way toward the centre of the floor where was the trap door which had shot Ravengar into the cellar below. Bianca pressed another button, and the door disclosed a yawning cavity in the middle of the floor.

The watchers held their breath as the two men, still engaged in their furious struggle, neared the cavity. Louie was nearer, and it seemed incredible that he could escape. But Louie, maddened by the double fear that held him, seemed to have a hundred eyes and senses. With an adroit leap he bounded from the very edge of the cavity and pushed his companion down.

He rose with one eye blackened, bleeding and disheveled. He was covered by a circle of revolvers. Escape now seemed impossible. All waited for Bianca's signal to fire.

Bianca, standing alone, laughed at Louie's plight. There was no pity in her heart for the man who had threatened her at such a time as this. She stood, statuesque, with one hand upraised. At the moment that she let it fall a dozen bullets would find their mark in Louie's body.

And the little crook, fairly cornered, stood defiant in the middle of the room, beside the open door, which would at any instant become the roof of his burial vault. There was only one chance in a million of Louie's escape.

But the one chance arrived. For, as Louie stood there, his eyes shifting from face to face, he became aware of an extraordinary phenomenon which nobody else perceived. A hand, and nothing but a hand, marble-white, mansize, was approaching the switch which controlled the electric lights in the room. And Louie, watching it out of the corner of his eye, was coolly calculating whether it would snap the button before Bianca dropped her hand.

He saw Bianca straighten herself. The hand wavered. An then, before it fell, the lights went out with a click that sounded like a pistol shot.

The pistol shots themselves followed the sudden plunging of the room into darkness. Louie heard them crack around him, heard the hiss of the bullets, and then he made with almost noiseless, catlike steps for the secret panel.

A moment later Bianca had found the switch, and the lights went on again. Louie was not in the room.

"To the panel!" she shouted furiously.

Louie, gaining the adjacent house, had slipped behind the curtains that hung beside the doorway. Crouching there, he saw the chase go past him. On his face was an expression of defiant fear. He had decided that he would risk death at the hands of the outlaws rather than at the hands of the spirit which had mauled and shaken him in his room the night before; and, his mind made up to the alternative, he was going to fight like any cornered rat.

He shook the blood from his injured hand. It flew against the wall across the narrow passage, leaving great stains and splashes there.

CHAPTER 5.

One man had not followed the others in their fruitless chase through the gambling house. That man was Sebastian. He came out behind the others, and his mind was hard at work. What madness had animated Louie?

At any rate, the same madness had made his continued existence a constant peril to him. With Leontine dead and the coast clear, Louie had proved his treachery. He must not live. What was to Bianca only revenge for her wounded pride was to Sebastian a matter of his own personal freedom.

Therefore Louie must die. And, leaving the chase to the others, he passed slowly through the panel after them, wondering whether Louie might not have found refuge in the inner room.

At that moment he saw the fresh blood-stains on the wall, and the position and shape of the splashes indicated clearly the direction from which they had come.

He turned and opened the curtains, disclosing Louie crouching behind them.

Again Louie was too quick for him. As Sebastian stood there the little crook leaped forward, tearing down the curtains, flinging them over Sebastian, and winding them about his body.

Then, in a flash, while the shouts of the pursuers still echoed through the empty gambling rooms, Louie had darted up the stairs. At the head of the flight he paused and looked back for an instant, to see Sebastian freeing himself, and the party of his pursuers, headed by Bianca, appear from the gambling rooms. He saw Sebastian point after him.

A revolver cracked and a bullet chipped a piece of plaster from the wall beside Louie's head. Then Bianca's harsh voice sounded from below:

"Put back that gun! Do you want to draw the police down on us?"

They dashed upstairs, but Louie had the start of a whole flight, and fear lent him wings. He was on the top story now, and ascending the ladder which led to the scuttle in the roof. He had reached the scuttle when his pursuers arrived at the foot of the ladder.

Louie emerged into the open air. Without stopping to replace the scuttle he dashed across the roof. The night air beat upon his face and gave him courage. Below him he heard the myriad-voiced hum of the city. Freedom seemed assured at last.

The building was perhaps eighteen stories in height, one of the tall and ancient mansions of the past which still abound in the districts between the residential and the encroaching shops It was separated from that adjacent by about twenty feet. This was not too far to leap, had Louie opportunity to make a running start. But as he looked back from the edge of the roof he saw Bianca leap to the top of the ladder.

Then Louie's eyes fell upon a long and narrow girder that ran from roof to roof. It was about four inches wide, a bridge, but such a bridge as tradition says the pious Moslem must cross after death on his journey heavenward.

It could hardly be negotiated by anyone but a steeplejack. And it could not be negotiated slowly. A man, to cross that bridge, must cross like a somnambulist, rushing it, so to speak, before giddiness overcame him.

Louie hesitated and glanced back. The little group of those pursuing him had begun to emerge. A man dashed past Bianca and toward him. It was Sebastian.

Louie dashed for the girder and began to cross, planting his feet sidewise, like a balancing acrobat.

Sebastian wavered half as long as Louie had done. In that moment he saw the entire situation. If he could stop Louie from crossing, the future was assured. If Louie crossed, he would be a ruined outcast.

Sebastian rushed at Louie across the girder.

Bianca and her companions stood like statues at the sheer horror of the scene. Upon that frail and narrow pathway, oblivious of their danger, the two men were fighting out their quarrel. It was their very heedlessness of the danger that for a few moments lent them security. They swayed and staggered, lost their footing and recovered it, balancing themselves in the most marvelous way; and all the while their hands sought each other's throats, and their bodies swung and clung and twisted.

Sebastian had Louie by the throat, and, forgetful of everything but his need for safety, was trying to fling him to the street below. Louie, of slighter build, was struggling desperately for life, trying to force away Sebastian's hands. And neither of them seemed to know where he was fighting.

For once Bianca was at a loss. There was nothing that she could do except to watch hopelessly. For it seemed impossible that either of the two men could return across the razor edge in safety.

She did not love Sebastian, but she respected him in a way, as far as one criminal can respect another; and she coveted the wealth and the position that he could bring her.

The seconds seemed hours, and still the furious battle raged. Louie had got Sebastian's hands from his throat, and, with an expression of the utmost frenzy, was endeavouring to trip him with his knee.

He jerked it upward spasmodically, standing on one leg like a crane; while Sebastian, with feet planted firmly, and a little outspread, was rocking backward and forward, balancing himself by the grip upon his enemy's body.

If he succeeded in throwing Louie over he must inevitably overbalance himself and fall likewise, even if Louie did not drag him with him.

A scream forced itself from Bianca's throat. She ran to the edge of the roof. "Sebastian!" she cried. "Sebastian! Louie! Come back, both of you. Louie, you shall come to no harm, I swear!"

Neither of the men heard her. There they wrestled, their faces set like those of marionettes. And still the struggle seemed an even one. Sebastian's superior strength balancing Louie's fury.

Once Sebastian staggered, and both his feet seemed to slip from the girder; but he regained his purchase in time, and renewed his effort to force Louie's legs from under him. Then Louie suddenly doubled himself and shot his head forward like a battering ram. It struck Sebastian full in the chest. He gasped, staggered, swayed, and suddenly collapsed.

CHAPTER 6.

His feet both left the girder. He was falling through the air. Then with a miracle of dexterity, he caught at the girder with one hand, found it, pushed the other upward and tightened the fingers of this one too about the steel.

There he swung, high above the deserted street, moving to and fro with the rhythmical movements of a pendulum.

(Continued on next page.)

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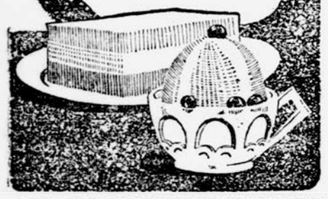

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The Shielding Shadow

BY RANDALL PARRISH

(Continued from previous page.)

Now the way was free for Louie to cross. But the little crook saw and knew nothing except the face of his enemy beneath him. He stood still in the center of the girder, as calmy as if he were on level ground. He grinned into Sebastian's face and, very deliberately, raised his heel and stamped on Sebastian's fingers.

Sebastian's hands shifted as Louie's heel came down on them again and again. Fortunately for him the blows had little effect, for Louie's strength of muscle was absorbed in the unconscious maintenance of his balance. Sebastian's hands moved, and he would swing first by one hand and then by the other.

His brain alone seemed clear, and all thoughts for his fate had disappeared. It mattered nothing to him now what happened; his supreme desire was to fling Louie down, even if he died with him.

Suddenly he realized that the movements of Louie's foot had become perfectly automatic. Louie did not know whether he was stamping on Sebastian's hands or not, the heel always descending in the same place. Louie had, in fact, hypnotized himself, as is well known to be frequent among rope walkers. That accounted for his strange rigidity of body, the ease with which he sustained his purchase upon the girder.

Sebastian swung by his hands a little distance further along the beam. Loule had not moved to follow him, and always the heel went up and down.

Sebastian crooked his elbow and drew himself up. He gained the girder, got his foothold, and crept like a panther toward Louie. He seized him in his arms..

Louie awoke too late. A piercing cry left his lips. The next instant the body, flung from Sebastian's arms, hurtled through the air and crashed down toward the street below, while Sebastian tottered across the girder, reached the roof of the gambling house, and sank exhausted at Bianca's feet.

Bianca, who had been near to swooning, rushed to him, kneeled down, and bent over him.

"Well done!" she said. "Well done!"

At the sound of her voice Sebastian rose to his feet, glaring at her.

"I have killed a man to-night," he snarled. "If it had not been for you I should never have added murder to my other crimes."

"It was self-defence, Sebastian. We can swear to it if ever suspicion fall upon any of us. It is nothing, Sebastian."

But he broke down, sobbing, and the tears streamed down his face. In the reaction from the nervous tension Sebastian's emotional nature found full expression. "I have killed a man," he moaned, wringing his hands.

Bianca slipped her hands through his arm. But he shook her roughly away and gained the ladder, descended it, passed down the stairs, and found himself upon the street.

Now the episodes of the evening seemed like a dream to him. He had gone there to be married, a little more than an hour before; he was leaving as he had come, and in the interval, he had committed murder.

He tried to brace himself, but he staggered drunkly along the street toward his home. In that short walk all the man's past life seemed to walk in procession before him. There were women whom he had betrayed, men whom he had wronged; and, above all the rest the most deeply implanted, the proud and loving face of Leontine whose life he had ruined.

The love upon that face had never been for him. It had been a dead man's love, and the thought had maddened him and driven him on and on in his career. Now Leontine was dead, and every scheme of his had come to ashes.

"It almost makes me believe in God," he muttered, as, gaining his house at last, he set his key into the door.

A single light burned in the study. The servants had been sent away, except the caretaker; Sebastian's baggage was awaiting him at the station with Bianca's. A bitter jest!

He flung himself down in his libary chair and his mind went roving over the situation. Murder in place of forgery! Which was the worse?

Suddenly he started up, trembling violently. Out of the brilliance of the electrically-lighted room a white hand had appeard, the fingers holding a note scribbled on a sheet of his own writing paper. The hand laid down the message and disappeared.

Trembling in every limb Sebastian took up the paper and read:

"Think not your guilt will go unpunished."

He sprang to his feet, at bay now as Louie had been. It seemed beyond reason, the fantasy of a brain disordered by all that had occurred that night. But had it occurred? Might he not be going insane? Might he not have dreamed it all? Was Leontine dead, or had he dreamed that too?

He tore the note to pieces and flung the scraps into the waste basket. He made his way to the library door and opened it, to recoil with a scream of terror.

In the chair besides the fire Leontine was seated, bending forward in a thoughtful attitude. As he entered she turned her face toward him.

Sebastian sprang forward toward her. "Leontine!" he screamed.

She raised her eyes to his.

"You are dead! You died when Pilot Light was struck by lightning!"

She shook her head, and Sebastian, incapable of speech, fell into the chair beside her.

(To be continued.)

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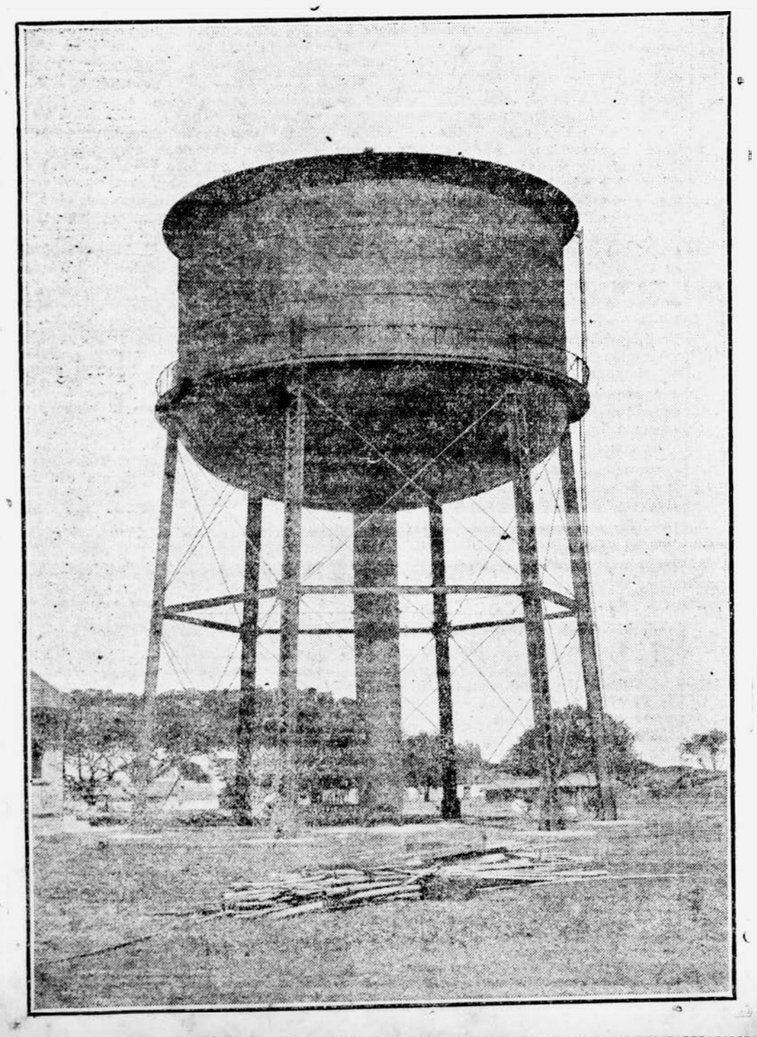

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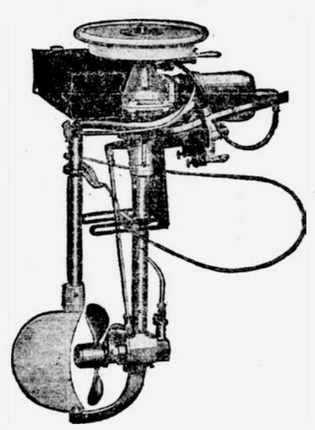

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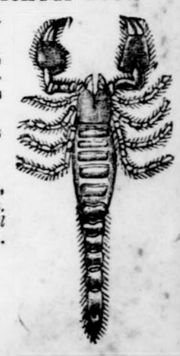

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